EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

...s.

...be made aware, that however ...ttack, it is sure to affect his bodily ...powers, as our flesh and blood are ...e sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

...e occurring in the loins is indicative of the above ...ases. They occur in persons disposed to acid ...stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

...gravel comes from neglect or improper treatment ...the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is ...not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, ...it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this ...deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract o Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stoppage of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards o twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries,* it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SIX MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Feeling thus being devoid of any unpleasant taste Your Buchu is a tonic and invigorator of the system, I and odor, a medicine be without it whenever occasion may do not mean to require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubting gentlemen refer to Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following:

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. WILLIAM B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLOYD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Governor, Penna.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge U. S. Court.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia, Governor, Penna.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others if necessary.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware

No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

...CUSTER PUFFS!

THE COMMONWEALTH.

OUR ANNUAL STATE BUDGET.

Farewell Address of Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—

We have reason to be thankful to God for the blessings of peace, abundant crops, that industry has been rewarded, and that thus the Commonwealth has been able to do her full duty to the country, and posterity.

The condition of our finances is as follows:

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865		$2,[illegible]008 14
Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1866		[illegible]668 54
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1866		208,366 68
Payments for same period have been		1,462,303 41
Balance in Treasury, December 1, 1866		1,741,033 27
Amount of the public debt as it stood on the first day of December, 1865		$37,476,258 06
Amount reduced at the State Treasury, during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1866, 5 per cent. loan	$1,[illegible]53 25	
6 per cent. loan	700 00	
4½ per cent. loan	626 00	
Relief notes	26 65	
Domestic creditors' certificates		1,854,205 90
Public debt, December 1, 1866		35,622,052 16
To wit, funded debt:—		
6 per cent. loan		$400,650 00
5 per cent. loan		32,073,192 59
4½ per cent. loan		213,200 00
6 per cent. loan, military, per act May 15, 1861		2,820,750 00
Unfunded debt, relief notes in circulation		96,625 00
Interest certificates outstanding		13,086 52
Do do reclaimed		4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates		119 67
		$35,622,052 16
Assets in Treasury:—		
Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad Company		$6,600,000 00
Bonds Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company		3,500,000 00
Interest on bonds of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company		1,225,000 00
Cash in Treasury		1,741,033 27
		$13,066,033 27
Liabilities in excess of assets		22,586,018 89
		$35,622,052 16
Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1861		$28,148,660 35
Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1866		22,536,018 89
Improvement in Treasury since 1861		$5,612,051 47

The extraordinary expenditures, during the war and since its close, in payments growing out of it by authority of acts of Assembly, have amounted to upwards of five millions of dollars, which, added to the actual payment of the indebtedness of the State, and money in the treasury for that purpose, shows the revenues, above the ordinary expenditures, to have amounted to $10,612,000, which would all have been applied to the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth in the last six years. A careful attention to the revenues of the Commonwealth, with such just and prudent changes as may be required in the future, and a wise economy in expenditure will, in my judgment, ensure the entire payment of the public debt within the period of fifteen years.

The time fixed for the redemption of $23,108,625 24 of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth having expired, I recommend that provision be made for its redemption, by making a new loan for that purpose, payable at such periods as the prospective revenues will justify.

I recur, with much satisfaction, to the wisdom, prudence, and economy of the representatives of the people, in the management of the finances of the Commonwealth, during a period of much embarrassment, uncertainty, and distress, and congratulate you and them on the near approach of the entire liquidation of the public debt.

Since my last Annual Message, I have drawn from the Treasury two thousand dollars of the fund placed in the hands of the Governor for secret service and other extraordinary expenses, which I have expended, in payment of my personal staff, and for other purposes as heretofore, except five hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-eight cents, which I have returned into the Treasury.

I present, for your consideration, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution of both Houses of Congress, passed on the 16th day of June last. I was glad that it was possible, without delaying the final adoption of these amendments, to ascertain the opinion of our people upon them, at the general election in October last. By the election of a large majority of members openly favoring and advocating the amendments, that opinion seems to me to have been abundantly expressed. Indeed, the amendments are so moderate and reasonable in their character, that it would have been astonishing if the people had failed to approve them.

That every person born in the United States, and free, whether by birth or manumission, is a citizen of the United States, and that no State has a right to abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States—these are principles which were never seriously doubted anywhere, until after the insane crusade in favor of slavery had been, for some time in progress. What is called the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, has made it expedient and proper to reassert these vital principles in an authoritative manner, and this is done in the first clause of the proposed amendments.

The right of prescribing the qualifications of voters is exercised by the respective States, under the Constitution of 1799; three-fifths of the slaves were counted in ascertaining the representative population of the several States. The amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery in all the States and Territories. Though it was formerly otherwise in most, if not all, of the old Southern States, yet for many years past free negroes have not, in any of these been permitted to vote. At present, therefore, the late slave States would be entitled to count the whole of their former slave population as a basis for representation, instead of three fifths thereof. That is to say, they would have in the existing ratio about twenty more members of Congress than they had before slavery was abolished, and the free States would lose the same number, making a difference of about forty members of Congress, or, say, one-sixth of the whole body.

In other words, the treason of the rebellious States, the suppression of which has cost us so many hundreds of thousands of precious lives, and so many thousands of millions of treasure, would be rewarded by giving them a vast increase of political power. This absurdity, the second clause of the proposed amendments designs to prevent, by the just, equal, and moderate provision, that in future the representative population of each State shall be ascertained by making a proportionate deduction from the whole population thereof, if its laws exclude from the privilege of voting, any male citizens, not criminals, of the age of twenty-one years. I have yet to learn that any plausible objection can be offered to such a provision.

The third clause of the proposed amendments excludes from Congress, and from the College of Electors, and from all offices, civil and military, of the United States, or of any State, persons who, as functionaries of the United States, or as Executive or Judicial officers of any State, have heretofore sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards violated their oath by engaging in rebellion against the same, unless Congress, by a vote of two-thirds, shall have removed the disability of any such persons.

The fourth clause affirms the validity of the debt of the United States, and prohibits the assumption of the Rebel debt, or of any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

The fifth clause provides that Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the other clauses by appropriate legislation.

That these wise and moderate provisions of each meet the hearty approbation of three-fourths cannot doubt. If proposed by Constitution proHouse of Congress, and ratified adopted amendthe Legislatures of the States vides that they should be, whether the States ments of that instrument not yet restored to their A question has been late to be counted on this lately in rebellion, whether those who have privileges by Congress, whether those who have vote—in other words, subdued shall be entitled to a rebelled and the question of the guarantees to potential value them for future obedience to the be required of us a proposition is, it appears to laws. So applied by the words or spirit of the me, not at all. The power to suppress insurrection Constitution power of making provision against its include our arsenals. These States have made an brutal war upon our common Government and our sister States, and the power given by the Constitution to make war on our part includes the power to dictate, after our success, the terms of peace and restoration.

The power of Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of government would cover much more cogent action than has yet been had.

The duty imposed upon Congress, to provide and maintain republican governments for the States, is to be accepted in the broadest meaning of the term. It is not a mere formal or unnecessary provision. The power was conferred, and the duty enjoined, to preserve free institutions against all encroachments, or the more violent elements of despotism and anarchy. And now that treason has by rebellion subverted the Governments of a number of States, forfeiting for the people all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including even those of property and life, the work of restoration for these States rests with the national Government, and it should be faithfully and fearlessly performed.

By their passage by Congress, and the declaration of the people at the late elections, the faith of the nation is pledged to the amendments, and they will be fairly carried out, and the benefits given to the rebellious States. But when the amendments shall have passed into the organic law, should the people lately in rebellion persist in their rejection, and in continued disobedience, and the obstruction of the execution of the national laws, it will be an admonition to the nation that the *animus* and force of treason still exist among a people who enjoy none of the privileges of the Government, save of its generous tolerance. With their rejection all hope of reconstruction, with the co-operation of the rebellious States, on a basis that would secure to the Republic the logical results of the war, will have vanished, and the duty must then devolve upon the Government of adopting the most effectual method to secure for those States the character of governments demanded by the Constitution.

They are without lawful Governments—they are without municipal law, and without any claim to participate in the Government.

On what principle of law or justice can the rebellious States complain, if, after they have rejected the fair and magnanimous terms upon which they are offered brotherhood with us, and a participation in all the blessings of our freedom, and they have refused, if the Government in the exercise of its powers, should enter anew upon the work of reconstruction at the very foundation; and then the necessity will be forced upon us to discard all discrimination in favor of the enemies of our nationality, to give us and them enduring freedom and impartial justice.

The Constitution has defined treason, and has given express power to suppress insurrection, by war, if necessary. It has not provided, in detail, the terms to be granted after such a war. How could it do so? It would probably not be contended by the wildest partisan, that these States had a right to be represented in Congress at a time when they were carrying on open war against the Government, or that Congress was not then a lawful body, notwithstanding their exclusion. How then have they regained the right of representation? Surely not by simply laying down their arms when they could no longer hold them. The United States have the right, and it is their duty, to exact such securities for future good conduct as they may deem sufficient, and the offenders, from whom they are to be exacted can have no right to participate in our councils in the decision of the question of what their punishment shall be.

Practically, common sense determined the question of their right so to participate, when Congress proceeded in the enactment of the laws after the surrender of the last Rebel military force. It was determined again, when the now pending amendments were proposed by Congress. If two-thirds of Congress, as now constituted, could lawfully propose those amendments, then three-fourths of the States, not excluded from representation in Congress, form a sufficient majority to effect their lawful adoption. It was determined again by the formal sanction of both the great political parties, when Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, declared the rebellious States without the right of representation in the Electoral College in 1864.

We ought to go on resolutely and rapidly with all measures deemed necessary to the future safety of the country, so that all parts of it may, at the earliest day, be restored to just and equal political privileges.

The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent of the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans, will exhibit the present condition and the results thus far of that undertaking. Nearly three thousand of the destitute children of the brave men who laid down their lives that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded from temptation, but are receiving an education which will fit them to repay the care of the State.

The appropriation made for this purpose at the last session has been sufficient to meet all expenses of the financial year just closed. And I recommend whatever appropriation may be necessary to continue and perfect the system under which the schools are conducted.

There can be no doubt that the appropriation will be made. Were I to select any State interest which I would more warmly commend to your prompt attention and liberality than another, it would be this. All Pennsylvanians are proud of it, and it lies near the hearts of all true men.

Owing to their greater destitution and want of information on the part of their relatives, the orphans of our colored soldiers may require some special attention. Perhaps authority to the State Superintendent, to use, for a short time, the services of an agent, to ascertain their number and claims, and bring them into the schools that may be provided for them, will be sufficient. The whole number in the State is not large, of whom a few have already been temporarily provided for.

I recommend that provision be made for the maintenance of such of our soldiers as are in poverty, and have been so maimed as to prevent them from securing a livelihood by their labor, by renting buildings at once, or such other means as you may deem wise and proper, until the arrangements proposed by the national Government for their support are completed. They are probably few in number, and it is due to the character of the Commonwealth, that they should not remain in, or become the inmates of poor houses, or pick up a precarious subsistence by begging. Patriotic and charitable citizens have done much for them, but speedy and proper relief can only be given them by the systematic and continued benevolence of the Commonwealth. The Legislature can alone afford immediate relief to all of this class of our citizens, and in thus exhibiting gratitude to heroic and faithful men who did so much for the country, the burden will fall equally on all her people.

By our existing laws, juries are selected by the sheriff and commissioners of the respective counties. As these officers are generally of similar political affinities, the system has always been in danger of being abused for partisan purposes. During the last six years it has been frequently so abused in many of the counties.

To secure, as far as possible, the administration of equal justice hereafter, I recommend that jury commissioners shall be elected in each county in the same manner as inspectors of elections are chosen, each citizen voting for one jury commissioner, and the two persons having the highest number of votes to be the jury commissioners of the respective county, to perform the same duties, in the selection of jurors, that are now imposed upon the sheriff and county commissioners.

It is impossible to provide, in all respects, for the increasing and changing interests of our people by the enactment of general laws, but to a large extent it is practicable to relieve the Legislature from special legislation which is demanded, and occupies so much of its sessions. Special legislation is generally passed without due consideration, much of it at the close of the session, and is chiefly objectionable from the partiality with which powers and privileges are conferred.

I again recommend the passage of general laws, when it is at all practicable, and in this connection, recommend the passage of a general law regulating railroads now existing and the incorporation of new companies, so that so far as possible there may be uniformity in the franchises of all sections of the State.

At this time, in the various prisons, a number of persons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, and as it has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases vacated on by his predecessor, it not unfrequently happens that in many cases, some of which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe.

I earnestly repeat my recommendation heretofore made, that provision be made for the reception of such persons into the penitentiaries, who may be pardoned on condition of remaining a limited time therein.

I reappointed Hon. C. R. Coburn Superintendent Common Schools, on the expiration of his term in June last, and he continued at the head of that department until the 1st of November, when he resigned, and I appointed Colonel J. P. Wickersham. It is due to Mr. Coburn to say that he fulfilled all the duties of his office faithfully and efficiently. It appears from his report, that there were, in the school year of 1866, 1863 school districts in the State; 12,146 schools; 16,141 teachers; and 735,612 pupils, with an average attendance of 478,066. The total cost of the school system, for the entire State, including taxes levied and State appropriation, was for the year 1866, $4,195,258 57. The increase in the number of school districts was 26; in the number of schools, 222; in the number of children attending school, 19,932; in the average attendance at school, 18,945; and in the total cost of the system, $581,020 02. I invite your attention to the valuable suggestions made in his report and that of Colonel Wickersham, and commend our system of public instruction to the continued fostering care of the Legislature.

I herewith present the reports of Colonel F. Jordan, Military Agent of the State, at Washington; of Colonel R. H. Gregg, Chief of Transportation; of S. P. Bates, on military history of our volunteers; of Trustees of the Soldiers' Gettysburg National Cemetery; of the proceedings and ceremony of the return of the flags, on the 4th of July, in the city of Philadelphia, and of Colonel James Worrell, Commissioner appointed under an act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna, and invite your attention to them, and the reports of the Surveyor-General and Adjutant-General.

The Agency at Washington should, in my judgment, be continued. It has proved very useful in all respects, and especially to our volunteers and their families.

Four thousand six hundred and ninety claims have passed through the agency during the past year, and three hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and three dollars have been collected from the Government and transmitted to the claimants free of charge.

It will be necessary to continue the office of Chief of Transportation, as there are unsettled accounts with railroad companies and the national Government, and duties to be performed in the removal and care of bodies of the dead, which require it. An additional appropriation will be required for this department.

I earnestly recommend, in justice to the living and the dead, that our military history be pushed forward vigorously, and that money for that purpose be appropriated.

The Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital represent that it is impossible for them to accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodation.

I need not say that the institution is carefully and economically managed, or refer to the great good it has produced; and that I cordially unite in the statement and recommendation of the memorial herewith presented.

I invite your attention to the condition of the Arsenal.

It is too small—unsafe as a depository for the large amount of valuable military material to be kept in it and is, in all respects, inconvenient and not adapted to its purposes.

Much inconvenience was experienced during the war for want of sufficient room and safety, and I recommend that ground be procured and a new and commodious arsenal be erected in or near the capital of the State.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature I drew my warrant on the Treasury for five thousand dollars, appropriated to the National Cemetery at Antietam and appointed Major General John E. Brooke trustee to represent the State. Before the warrant was drawn I appointed Colonel William H. Bier and Captain J. Merrill Linn, who examined the ground and made a full investigation, their report of which accompanies this message. It will be noticed that they report seven hundred and ninety-seven bodies of Pennsylvanians that will be removed into the cemetery, and recommend an additional appropriation, in which I most cordially unite.

I cannot close my last Annual Message without renewing the expression of gratitude to the freemen of the Commonwealth for the hearty approval with which they have cheered the labors of the Executive office. To have earned such approval by my official conduct, during the last six years, must always be a source of pride to myself and children. Without the consciousness that I was endeavoring to deserve their approval, and without the hope that I should succeed in attaining it, I must have sunk under the responsibilities of my position. It was only a reliance on Divine Providence, and the active, resolute, hearty support and zeal of the people, and their representatives, that encouraged me during the dark and terrible crisis through which the country has passed.

I tried to do my duty to my country, and know I was at least faithful to her in her deep distress; and I conceived that duty not to be limited to the merely putting of men into the field to suppress treason and rebellion, and maintain the national life, and doing of everything in my power to sustain the just war forced upon us. I felt also bound, so far as I could, to protect and promote the rights and comforts of our volunteers, after they had left the State, to aid and relieve the sick and wounded, and to care for the transmission, to their bereaved families, of the precious bodies of the slain, and the maintenance and education of their orphans as honored children of the country.

To have been the Chief Magistrate of this great Commonwealth during the period through which we have passed, and to have armed and maintained (if indeed I have done so) the confidence and affection of her people and their Representatives, is more than enough to satisfy the highest ambition; and in my retirement from the high trust given me, I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 2, 1867.

Dr. Mary Walker.—Dr. Mary Walker, the American woman who followed our army in the field, and was once imprisoned in Richmond, recently spoke in London, in St. James' Hall, before an audience which frequently interrupted her with much rudeness. She told an anecdote which was spoiled by the clamor, but it has since appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, taken from her manuscript, as follows:—

"One day while passing through one of the Washington hospitals, looking for a soldier whose friends at home had requested me to see personally and report his true condition, the low typhous moaning of a young soldier attracted my attention, and, kneeling by his cot, I watched the sufferer a moment. He opened his sunken eyes, and in a pleading tone, said:—'Let me kiss you—twice, only twice!' His eyes looked glassed, his emaciated face had a yellow hue, his lips were parched and full of blisters; and as I hesitated a moment to summon courage to grant so disagreeable a request, a young man, about his own age, told me he was from the same place, that he was a nice young man, that his only sister had gone as a missionary to Europe just before he enlisted, and he had had no sleep for twenty-four hours. Let him kiss you! His hours on earth are numbered, and he cannot see distinctly; he thinks I am his sister; it will comfort him in his last moments, dying away from home, in the glorious cause of liberty!' I held my cheek to his lips; he kissed 'twice,' and while I bathed his face he sank into a quiet slumber, and [illegible] the next morning.

The University of Bonn.—According to an official report just issued at Bonn, the number of matriculated students in the University of that town for the present quarter is nine hundred and six, or [illegible] more than in the preceding quarter. Of these sixty-eight attend the theological lectures, the Evangelical professor, two hundred and twenty-two those of the Roman Catholic professor, one hundred and fifty the law course, two hundred and thirteen the medical course, and two hundred and fifty-three the philosophical course.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

Financial Advices from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The following cable despatch has been received here:—

LONDON, January 2—Noon.—United States Five-twenties, of 1862, opened this morning at 3.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

England to Preserve Strict Neutrality.

LONDON, January 1.—The *Herald* of this morning has an editorial on the state of affairs at present existing between Turkey and Greece. In regard to the position to be taken by the British Government, it says that England will preserve a strict neutrality.

A French Opinion.

PARIS, January 1.—The *Pays* of to-day refers to the threatening aspect of affairs between Greece and Turkey, and says that a rupture between the two countries is imminent.

FRANCE.

A Grand Imperial Congress.

PARIS, January 1.—A rumor is current that the Emperor Napoleon has decided to issue a call for a grand Congress of European monarchs, to be held in this city during the forthcoming World's Exposition.

American Ships Free of Duties in French Ports.

PARIS, January 1.—The *Moniteur* to-day prints a telegram received from the American Government by cable, stating that French vessels arriving at ports of the United States will be placed upon the same footing in regard to the levying of duties as American vessels may be subjected to in French ports. The *Moniteur* says that this will render all vessels arriving at French ports under the American flag free of dutiable collections.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Views of the Emperor Napoleon.

Paris Correspondence London Press.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, Monseigneur de Bonnechose, having addressed a letter to the Emperor, asking for the continuance of the French occupation of Rome, his Majesty, the *Nouvelliste de Rouen* says, replied to the following effect:—

The Emperor feels as warm an interest in the Holy Father as his Eminence; for the last sixteen years he has used all his efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the Papacy and the Italian population; his counsels have always been given to that end; but he differs from his Eminence on the means of protecting the Sovereign Pontiff. The French expedition, very legitimate when it was necessary to put an end to anarchy, ceases to be justifiable now that the situation is changed, and that profound peace reigns in the Italian peninsula. His Majesty has entire confidence in the loyal execution of the Convention of September, and considers that treaty as a complete security for the exercise of the divine mission of the Holy Father.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

The Taking of the Arkadi Monastery—A Turkish Report.

The following is the substance of the Turkish report narrating the taking of the monastery of Arkadi, in the pashalik of Rettimo, by Mustapha Pasha, the Imperial Commissioner in Crete:—

CANEA, November 26.—The pacification of the island is advancing in a very satisfactory way, and many villages daily send deputations, announcing the submission of the inhabitants, and their readiness to deliver up their arms to the Imperial authorities.

The Imperial Commissioner, having taken the necessary measures for destroying the insurgent bands that still wander about destroying property and plundering the Christians who refused to rebel in the western part of the Island, transferred his headquarters to Rettimo. After remaining there two days to complete the arrangements for the capture of the monastery of Arkadi, he sent forward Suleiman Bey with a body of troops to cut off the communication of the garrison of Arkadi with the other bodies of rebels. The monastery of Arkadi has been for some time used as a storehouse for provisions and ammunition for the rebels, and instead of being the habitation of prayer and piety, it has been converted into a den of thieves and a fortress of rebellion.

Shortly after Suleiman Bey had taken up his positions, the Generals Ali Pasha and Ismael Pasha marched to attack the monastery, and on the 21st the Imperial Commissioner took the command of the whole force, which now amounted to about 7000 men. The force immediately engaged in the siege and attack of the monastery consisted of 4000 men, composed of Ottoman infantry and artillery, Egyptian infantry, Cretan mounted volunteers, and Albanian light infantry. Before investing the place the Imperial Commissioner offered an amnesty to those within the walls on their making their submission and laying down their arms; but, confiding in the strength of the walls, the number of the garrison, and the ample supply of provisions and ammunition, these offers were rejected.

The assault of the monastery was impeded by a tower constructed to defend the approach to the great building, and from this tower and the loopholes in the walls a heavy fire was kept up on the Imperial troops. The tower was reduced to ruins, a breach was opened in the walls of the monastery, and the storming party sprang forward to force an entrance into the principal court. As the men mounted the breach the garrison set fire to their mines. The head of the attacking column was shaken, and fell back for a moment, but as soon as the falling stones and smoke cleared away, the troops were rallied by the officers, and rushed forward to complete the conquest of the place. In a short time a severe struggle rendered them masters of the whole building. One of the mines fortunately burst upwards, and expended its force in the air. Another burst endwards, and inflicted severe loss on the rebels themselves.

The attack lasted all day. From 500 to 600 rebels fell, and the members of the insurgent Assembly of the province, as well as the abbot of the monastery, were among the killed. Forty-two insurgents were taken prisoners, and ninety women and children were found in the magazines of the building. The Imperial Commissioner sent the women and children on horseback to Rettimo, where they were placed under the care of the Greek Bishop. The Ottoman force lost 58 killed and 153 wounded. After passing the night at Arkadi, the Imperial Commissioner removed his headquarters on the following day to Mesi.

New-Year's Day in Hartford.

HARTFORD, January 2.—New-Year's day was not a holiday, still it was generally enjoyed. The complimentary dinner given yesterday by Captain Parker at the Trumbull House, and the reception of Mayor Chapman, were the most notable festivities of the day. The police called upon the Mayor in a body, accompanied by the Judge of the Police Court. Citizens of every station was party partook of his good cheer.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.)

WASHINGTON, January 2.

Our Mexican Ministry.

Mr. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, has received leave of absence to visit his family in Ohio.

Lieutenant-General Sherman.

General Sherman will visit Washington next week, and be the guest of his brother, Senator Sherman.

New York Custom House.

The frauds discovered in the New York Custom House, by Representative Darling's Committee, make a formidable show, but it is alleged here by the friends of Collector Smythe, that they have been invented by parties anxious to obtain his place.

General Grant's Health.

General Grant's health is by no means good, though he has somewhat recovered from his recent illness.

Congress.

Members of Congress are returning slowly to Washington, and there will undoubtedly be a quorum of both Houses to-morrow. Senator Poland will endeavor to bring up the Bankrupt bill at once.

Sleighing.

There is a regular sleighing carnival here to-day.

Celebration of Emancipation Day in Boston.

BOSTON, January 2.—The anniversary of President Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation was celebrated yesterday with appropriate exercises in Tremont Temple.

Frederick Douglass and William Wells Brown were among the prominent speakers.

A levee was held in Faneuil Hall in the evening.

The Union Cattle Fair and the Charles river hotel, in Brighton, were visited yesterday morning by the State constabulary, and the entire stock of liquors were seized and removed.

The Prescott School House in Somerville was burned on Monday night. Loss $20,000; insured for $15,000.

The steamship Java sailed this morning, taking forty Liverpool and eighteen Halifax passengers. No specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The Stock market opened strong, but lower afterwards; Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Reading, 105½; Erie, 67½; Cleveland and Toledo, 125½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Chicago, Fort Wayne and Pittsburg, 105; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 112½; Illinois Central scrip, 120½; Cumberland preferred, 86; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 105½; do 1864, 104½; do 1865, 105½; new do., 104; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, first series, 105; do second and third series, 104½. Money at 7 per cent.; Exchange, 9¼, at sight 10; Gold, 132½.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—In Wheat there are no receipts, and quotations are nominal. Corn—No white received, and yellow in good supply; white 96@98c., yellow 95@96c., closing dull. Prime Pennsylvania Oats 60c. Cloverseed dull at $8@8 25. Flour steady and quiet; stock of all kinds estimated at 70,000 bbls. Coffee and Sugars, no sales. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The new year in the Quarter Sessions was ushered in by

A WEAK CASE.

John C. Kirks, Esq., a fine, burly-looking gentleman with red whiskers, lives in Manayunk. One night last summer, the atmosphere of the Schuylkill being very warm, Mr. Kirks took a little horizontal repose on his soft cellar-door, and while he was dreaming of the coming millennium, somebody relieved him of a silver watch and about $8 in greenbacks.

He made complaint next morning, and two young gentlemen, Kelly and John Magher, who were seen together that morning before day, were arrested. Kelly acknowledged that he committed the theft. They were bound over to appear, but Kelly took his leave, and has not been seen since; but against John Magher, who was put upon his trial, there was no convicting evidence, and the jury, of course, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

A MISTAKE.

Richard Graham was put upon trial on a charge of the larceny of $90, as bailee, the property of John A. Sticker. Mr. Sticker testified that he was an officer in a Government machine house at the Navy Yard, and that Graham was assigned by the Government to the position of clerk in Sticker's office. While there he began a secret business of lending out money to the work hands at a large per cent.

Mr. Sticker stated that it was a profitable speculation, and, by dint of advancing money to Graham, he took the business himself, Graham acting by private contract under him. The two carried on the business nearly a year, when Graham, according to the evidence, collected $500 that was to be paid to Sticker, with a percentage off, and, instead of paying it over, ran away with it. How the bill of indictment charged the larceny of only $90 was not explained.

But, besides, this defendant was not in the employ of the prosecutor in the meaning of the law—he was acting merely by private contract. Of course the jury could not convict of larceny as bailee, even if the evidence showed positively that dishonesty had been practised. Verdict, not guilty.

District Court—Judge Sharswood—B. Franklin vs. Margaret Moffit, Administratrix of Adam Moffit. An action on a promissory note. Defense, that the note was never made by defendant. This was admitted by the plaintiff, but it was alleged that defendant had ratified the note by cancelling the stamps. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare—Levi W. Griff vs. Dan Rice. An action on an indorsement of a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $414 78.

William Beatty vs. John R. Williams. An action to recover from an agent the value of goods purchased by him, he not having disclosed the name of his principal, who proved to be insolvent at the time of the purchase. On trial.

Allen J. Hubbs vs George N. Townsend. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $239 08.

How a Bridegroom Changed his Mind.—The Sheffield (England) *Independent* relates a strange incident which recently occurred at Wath Church in that city. John Sellers, a miner from Elsecar, appeared at the altar with his intended bride. After much persuasion, John answered the first question by saying "I will," but afterwards preserved a dead silence, and notwithstanding the entreaties of minister and friends, would not answer another word. The minister and clerk thought at first he must be either deaf or dumb; but, without assigning any reason, John forthwith hastened out of the church. He proceeded to the Star Inn, close by, where in consequence of the novel scene becoming known throughout the village, a mob of women and children soon gathered and made the place too hot for him. He then sought refuge at the White Bear Inn, but was compelled to retire, and, followed by the women and children, made the best escape he could.

—Prince Gagarin, now a mere Father Gagarin of the Society of Jesus, was a nephew of the Czar Regnant. The late Czar forbade his entering Russian territory, under pain of being drawn and quartered.

—The Sherman (Texas) *Star* is edited and owned by a smooth-faced boy not out of his teens, who also does the mechanical department. He deserves praise. His paper is readable and good. He will make his mark one of these days.

THE ...IAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADIN... JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Year and Its Changes.

From the Tribune.

It is a long while since we have bid our readers a happy new year, with such well-founded satisfaction at the history of the year just passed, and such confident anticipations of good fortune in the year to come as we greet them with to-day. The last twelve months have been a period of trouble throughout the world, but out of the trouble has come peace, and through much tribulation mankind has made long strides in the way of progress. Fierce battles in Europe have resulted, we may hope, in that national unity for the sake of which Italy and Germany have suffered and struggled so long. Conservative England has been aroused to a sense that equal rights and justice cannot long be denied to any class of men in that country.

Even the unhappy course of affairs in Ireland, pregnant as it is with individual sufferings, and full of bitterness to the ardent patriots who looked for the birth this year of a new republic, and the overthrow of a giant wrong, is not without a prospect of better things; and we have good reason to trust that the rights which Ireland has failed to conquer by revolution she may attain in part when England, terrified by gathering troubles at home and abroad, is compelled to adopt a policy of justice and generosity.

In Mexico, republican principles have received a cheering vindication, and almost in the very day when petty kingships and feudal principalities were toppling to their ruin in the Old World, the daring attempt of European sovereigns to impose an empire upon unwilling subjects was being signally discomfited in the New. In South America, also, liberty comes out of long wars with redoubled strength and lustre. The whole world seems to have studied the lessons of our contest, and taken fresh heart, and given new promise of the future.

If we look at home, we have surely every reason for gratitude and hope. The echoes of the late combat are still reverberating; but order is gradually coming out of the turmoil; policies are shaping themselves; issues are growing clearer; men of good heart are less and less perplexed to know the right from the wrong, and the people are learning to distinguish more carefully their true friends from their false, the guides who would lead them to permanent peace and prosperity from the guides who would lead them to destruction. The firm stand which the people's representatives have taken in the defense of the right, and the enthusiasm with which the people have applauded and sustained them; the firmness with which Congress is now following up the path which it traced out last year; the passing of the Civil Rights bill and the District of Columbia Suffrage bill; the resolute inquiry into the New Orleans massacre, and similar wrongs—all these things afford us certainly abundant food for satisfaction. And in matters of a more material kind, the progress made during the year has been no less marked and gratifying.

The great enterprise, so long deferred, so often defeated, of bringing two continents into instantaneous communication with each other, has at last been perfected; and another enterprise—that of laying an iron rail across the whole of our broad continent—an enterprise which twenty years ago would have been, like an Atlantic telegraph, thought a wild chimera, is rapidly advancing towards completion. The year 1866 has seen the railway laborer digging up the great plains of Kansas and Nebraska, sacred only yesterday to the Indian and the buffalo, and its close hears the whistle of the locomotive on the summit of the Sierra Nevada. And just as we are about to bid farewell to this year, news comes to us across the great submarine wire that America, having again vindicated her reputation for daring and enthusiastic adventure by sending three yachts on a race across the stormy ocean, has shown also the superiority of her naval constructors by beating with these little sailing vessels the great steamers of England's favorite passenger line.

So, proud of what we have done, confident of what we are going to do, thankful for the past, resolute for the future, let us all wish each other a HappyNew Year.

The Secret Mission to Mexico.

From the Herald.

It is stated that the steamer Don is to replace the Gettysburg, which, like so many other Mexican ventures, has got stuck in the mud, and that General Grant is to go out in her. We hope that he will have better success than his brother soldier Sherman. If he really wants to find the Mexican President, and is not instructed merely to make a show of hunting him up, nothing is easier. He has only to take as guide our correspondent, who paid Juarez a visit the other day, and who had the advantage of hearing from his own lips a statement of his position.

This, let us incidentally observe, is a good one, for it repels the idea of further interference on the part of any foreign Government, and even on that of the United States, if the Liberal party can adhere to it, they will be doing well for themselves and the country. We have but one one objection to their programme, and that is the Tehauntepec job. We think they have made a mistake in that little matter, and the sooner they rectify it the better.

It is a curious affair, this whole business of hunting up Juarez. It would seem as if those entrusted with the task were doing their best not to accomplish it. When Sherman and Campbell undertook it, we sent out in the same vessel with them a sharp long-nosed correspondent whom we could have backed to ferret out anything. As soon as Sherman discovered who he was he put him on shore at Vera Cruz, and as a matter of course, lost his way.

If he really wanted to find Juarez, he did a very foolish thing in discarding so serviceable a *cicerone*. He would have conducted him straight to the marble halls in which Juarez and his beauties were dancing the *cachucha* as it was never before danced, even in Fanny Ellsler's time. We don't know but that the exhibition would have amply repaid all the expense and fatigue of the journey.

Europe—The Political Oracle on the Opening Year.

From the Times.

On New-Year's day every year it is customary in Europe, as well as at Washington, for the representatives of foreign powers to present the "compliments of the season" to the head of the nation to which they are accredited. These gentlemen are in the habit—or rather it is their prescribed rule—to say something very commonplace, and they are generally replied to in the same fashion. The present Emperor of the French, however, made one remarkable exception.

On the 1st of January, 1859, as every one remembers, he overstepped even the furthest limits of conventional and diplomatic courtesy, and told the Austrian Ambassador that, although the relations of France with Austria were not such as he desired, yet M. Von Huebner might be pleased to assure his Imperial Master that the personal relations of the two Emperors would not change.

A panic on the Paris Exchange came at once; a panic throughout Europe followed the ominous New Year greeting, and the Italian war was the consequence. We refer to this fact to-day for the reason that we believe that some similar oracular expression from some of the sovereigns of Europe, hinting at their intentions, is necessary to dispel [illegible] all Europe. Prussia, the foremost power to-day in Europe, is [illegible]

Look at the annexed provinces are dissatisfied. Germany see the last remnants of liberty, unless their former masters had left them, speedily disappear. Compulsory military service is extended over them. Taxes are increased, commercial ventures are stopped, employment is scarce, wages low, confidence destroyed, and all manner of business is, to use an expressive phrase, consumptive.

The political situation of Europe is anything but encouraging; difficulties of a most important character rise up in the East; Russia is arming, concentrating her troops; Turkey is in agony—internal convulsions and external dangers menace her at every point. Austria is preparing herself to be ready at any moment to fight—who knows whom? Her own subjects, or Prussia, or Russia, or the Turks? Russia is on the lookout, sitting, as it were, on the watch-tower of observation, prepared at all times to turn affairs to her advantage. The decrepit condition of Austria; the growing dissatisfaction of her numerous and incongruous nationalities; the dubious situation of things near the mouth of the Danube; the quarrels of the Greek Christians with their Mussulman rulers, as to speak of the grand extension of Russian power in Asia—all these press heavily upon the public mind of Europe.

Then there is Spain, with a revolution at her door. The last of the Bourbons, of the race which never learned and never forgot anything, is tottering on her throne. "Let the body be lost, if only the soul be saved," Queen Isabella is reported to have answered to remonstrances of members of her own family, thus indicating her purpose to persevere in the course she has adopted.

And there is Italy, with the still unsolved question of the temporal power of the Papacy. And not only this—brigandage throughout the provinces of Naples and on the island of Sicily, a depreciated currency and a constantly recurring necessity for new loans. Enthusiasm for a newly created nationality is all very well, and it goes some ways, but it pays not in the end. The proposed marriages of Italian Princes with enormously rich heiresses will not mend the matter. The people at large must be brought to a sober recognition of their affairs.

France herself is all in a bubbub. Silk manufacture not only but many other industrial pursuits are at a low ebb. The people begin to grumble. The Mexican expedition is a failure, and the prestige of the Emperor, as a man of sagacity and discernment, is on the wane. And when the French grumble, that's the half-way station to revolution.

Now, if the ruling monarchs of Europe were to have sense enough to fully comprehend the present situation, they could find no better opportunity than the usual New Year's gratulations, of which we have spoken, to allay all apprehensions and satisfy, for a time at least, all the wishes of their people. Were they to speak words of honest truth to the Ambassadors of the different nations presenting themselves, doubt and uncertainty would vanish. But to expect that of them would be vain.

The Adjourned Questions of the Old Year.

From the World.

There is a turn of phrase which we have seen attributed to Cicero—although the conceit it conveys seems somewhat finical for so respectable a source—to the effect that, on the decease of a certain person, the gods did not so much take away his life as make him a present of death. The spirit of this remark is pertinent to the year that has just closed. It is a year which has shirked its proper burdens. It is a year of tasks not completed and expectations unfulfilled. The laying of the Atlantic cable and the Prussian war must, indeed, be excepted; for these are consummated achievements which must always make a brilliant figure in history. But with these exceptions, the problems of the last year are passed over to the present.

The dignitaries and citizens who paid their respects to President Johnson yesterday could more appropriately express hope than tender congratulation. He *ought* to have been felicitated this New Year's day, on the complete restoration of the Union, and the removal of every root of bitterness between the alienated sections of our country. The fault is not his; but the failure is none the less deplorable. Congress has left undone the things which it ought to have done, and the whole country has cause to mourn over a year worse than misspent. And, unfortunately, there is slender reason to hope that the settlement so mischievously adjourned will grace the year on which we are entering.

The business interests of the country have been as criminally neglected and postponed as its political. We are still in an era of inflated currency, high prices, and ruined navigation. So far from any effectual reduction of the currency, there is a strong clamor, to which Congress is disposed to listen, for its enlargement by authorizing further issues by the national banks. Instead of fostering our blighted industries, we are taxing them out of existence. We ought to be the first nation on the globe in commerce and navigation; but instead of aiming anew at this supremacy, we are transferring the business of shipbuilding to our rivals, and resigning to them the profits of the carrying trade. Another great branch of our national industry—the growing of cotton—languishes also under imposed burdens, and instead of our old crop of four million bales, we have raised the past year only about one million and a half. Wise legislation would at once, on the close of the war, have removed obstacles to the recuperation of the two great pursuits in which our natural advantages enable us to defy all competition. The earnings of navigation and the export of a full cotton crop would render the country so financially strong in reference to other nations, that the currency question would be relieved of its chief difficulties. Unfortunately, we have no solid ground to expect anything better the next year than has taken place in the past.

Looking to other parts of North America, we likewise find questions adjourned instead of results achieved. On the South, Mexico is not freed from her invaders; on the North, the consolidation of the British Provinces still hangs in doubt. But the prospect of a solution in both cases, during the present year, is more hopeful than that of upbuilding the shattered and prostrate interests of our own country.

On the other side of the Atlantic the new position of the Pope is an adjourned question, of which this year will probably witness the settlement. The withdrawal of the French troops, and the change which must thence follow in the *status* of the papacy, marks the completion of a great cycle in the history of religion and civilization. The venerable hierarchy of the Catholic Church will hereafter rest upon the purely spiritual foundation on which it was originally reared. The mighty arch which has spanned fourteen centuries will, as soon as the pending questions with the Italian Government are adjusted, stand merely as a monument of history—the grandest, most instructive example which has yet appeared of the supremacy of organized moral influence over brute force. It will forever live in its fruits, as the oaks that reared their branches to the sky in the days of Gregory the Seventh still live in their progeny which fill our present forests. The "solidarium" of Christian nations, which is now maintained by commerce, by the marvellous channels of modern intercommunication, by the mutual interest of Christian nations in each other's literature, was the original work of religion organized into a commanding hierarchy, by whose authority kings reigned and princes decreed justice.

That awful hierarchy has succumbed to ideas which itself planted and watered. If the Holy Father was once higher than the proudest kings, the papal throne, and all the offices of the hierarchy were open to Christians of the humblest birth. This was fostered, in the bosom of the Church, those ideas of democratic equality which have burst their protecting husk, and are the seminal principle of the world's future politics. The Church, as the foster-mother of religion, has at a great career; but as the protectress of civilization, the arbiter between contending sovereigns, the bond of unity between Christian nations, she yields her place to daughters who drew their first nutriment from her kindly breasts. The settlement of the [illegible] is in its own resistance, which this year will sow the most fruitful seeds of present and future civilization.

Descending from Catholic to [illegible] national interests, we still find [illegible] adjourned from the old to the [illegible] parliamentary reformers in [illegible] Tyler, seem, like [illegible] their point either through [illegible] gained new ground or overrun. The [illegible] tranquillization of Ireland equally [illegible] may perhaps reach their goal some time during the opening year.

Without particularizing further, we may perhaps be justified in considering the past year as, in the main, a year in which great questions have been agitated but not solved. It has been in the throes of parturition, but has not had strength to bring forth. A part of the mighty offspring with which the period is teeming will probably find birth in the present year, which, if we date ers from their completion, rather than from the activity of their producing causes, may prove one of the most signal in history. If (which is hardly to be expected) our Union should be restored; if the British Provinces should be confederated; if the Mexican republic should be re-established; if the future *status* of the Pope should be defined; if an English reform bill should be passed; if the Fenian difficulties should be settled—these consummations would mark the coming year as one of the most fruitful in recent times.

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SWISS AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 18 6

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26 6

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY,

(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),

No. 622 MARKET ST.

A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuths1m

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 20

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN B. RENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SMITH & DREER,

S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,

Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.

A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp

THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR.

FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

10 13 tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu5

J. W. SCOTT,

SHIRT MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All the articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 15 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

F. HOFFMAN, JR.,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight.)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Silk, Lambs' Wool, & Merino

UNDER-CLOTHING.

10 9 tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1866.—BILL TIMBER, BUILDING LUMBER, FLOORING BOARDS.
BUILDING LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER'S SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY CHERRY AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTORIES.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTORIES.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

11 22 6mrp No. 250 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden,

PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu3m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1647 CALLOWHILL Street, screened, delivered on short notice well screened, and covered free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial solicited to secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. HULL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 3 30 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN RICHARDSON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of THOMAS ROBERTS and LOUISA RICHARDSON, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN RICHARDSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, December 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 224 CHESNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAY,

11 27 thstu5t* Auditor.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [2 28] ELLIS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

SPECIAL PARIS AND CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, December 17.

French Diplomacy at Fault.

If the French Government is often in the wrong, the opposition cannot always be said to be in the right.

As regards the Mexican question, the latter is now exulting in the defeat of the Government; but as regards the Italian question, the Democrats have committed a gross mistake.

Carried away by their sympathies for Italy, they have unknowingly embraced the cause of Prussia, the hereditary enemy of France, without reflecting that they were thereby playing into the hands of our enemies.

Jules Favre and his Democratic followers now begin to see that they have committed a great imprudence. The head of the Democrats has just published a collection of speeches, with a preface, in which he says, "The map of Germany has been changed without our participating in the alteration, and much to our disadvantage. A most formidable national and military unity is now taking place at our frontiers."

The illustrious orator is now as much an advocate for enlarging our military system as he was formerly opposed to our expedition to Mexico.

The Reorganization of the French Army.

The *Moniteur* has published the definitive plan for the reorganization of the army. It is as follows:—The forces of France will be composed as we have already announced—First, the Active Army; second, the Reserve; third, the National Guard Mobile. There will be called out each year by lot 80,000, to form part of the Active Army, and 80,000 will be comprised in the Reserve.

According to official calculations, the former will represent the permanent force of about 417,000 men, whilst the reserve will amount to 424,000. The period of active service is reduced to six years, as is also the time for remaining in the service.

In the National Guard the period of service will be three years. Exoneration from active service will be maintained, but limited according to the number of re-enlistments effected in the preceding year. The reserve will be divided into two portions: the first may be placed at the disposition of the Minister of War by decree.

The National Guard Mobile, being composed of young men having served in the active army, or been instructed in the reserve, will not be frequently called upon to move.

Its duty is reserved for the defense of the frontiers, strong places, and coasts, at the time when the permanent army and reserve are on active service. Regulatory arrangements will offer numerous facilities for substitutions. The period for authorization to contract marriage will be advanced. Several other provisions might be mentioned, but we believe the Government will not delay in making known in a complete form the changes which the interest of the country and the care of its defense, and of its dignity, have led it to effect, in accordance with public opinion.

It is reported that Marshal Randon, not feeling equal, on account of his age, to carry out the new reforms contemplated, will shortly return his portfolio to the hands of the Emperor. It is rumored that he will be succeeded by General Trochu, but it is not likely that, according to the French military system, that a simple General would be intrusted with a charge which would place him above the Marshals of France.

France and Mexico.

We are now informed that M. Moustier, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has formally informed Mr. Bigelow, late United States Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, that the French troops will leave Mexico in the month of March. This report, however, in no way agrees with that of the beginning of the year, which stated that, according to an agreement entered into between the Government of Washington and that of the Tuileries, the French troops were to leave America in three divisions, the first to leave in November, 1866.

Return of the French from Rome.

The French garrison of Rome is now on its way to France. The *Patrie*, however, informs us that four companies will remain some weeks onger in the Eternal City, but what for we do not know, unless it is to form a guard of honor for the Empress during her stay in Rome.

The foreign legion of Antibes, as it is called, is to be augmented to 2000 men.

Desertions daily thin the ranks of these defenders of the Pope. No dependence can be placed upon these mercenaries, who avail themselves of every opportunity of either returning to France or of going over to the army of Victor Emanuel.

The Pilgrimage of the Empress to Rome.

This long-talked-of journey is still one of the standing topics of political talk. There now appears to be no doubt but that the intended pilgrimage will take place. A Marseilles journal says that rooms have already been taken for the Empress in the Holy City, and that her Majesty has refused to accept the offer of the Holy Father to inhabit the Quirinal.

The Exhibition of 1867.

The works are progressing rapidly. Merry writers have dwelt on the ugly exterior of the exhibition, which is like a huge gasometer, or, as Veuillot says, like a huge sausage in a dish of spinage. To say the truth, the building is every day beginning to look uglier. It is far from imposing. However, the disposition of the interior is most admirable, and promises a perfectly arranged exhibition of the world's industry, from raw material to perfect manufacture. At any rate, it has kindled the enthusiasm of General Hassan Ali Khan, the Persian Ambassador at the French Court. After a recent visit he sent off one of the officers of his embassy to Teheran, to impress upon his Government the expediency of making a greater figure in the Champs de Mars next year than the authorities had arranged for.

The Americans are also in great force, and their club is already formed and the club quarters are taken.

All the heavy iron-work and roofing of the building have been completed, and the light framing and glazing are being proceeded with. It has been resolved to unite the bank of the Seine with the gardens, by means of two tunnels, so that visitors quitting the boats may enter directly into the grounds. All the efforts of the gardeners are being concentrated on the grounds round the building, which attract already a large number of visitors, and arrivals from all parts of the world are now taking place. Such an influx of persons is expected as never was yet seen in the capital of France.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

Statistics of 1866—Amount of Distilling—The Water-Works—The Weather for the Year.

THE DISTILLERIES.

The following statement shows the amount of tax paid by distillers in the First District, under the amended act of July 13, 1866, as compared with the amount paid by them under the act of June 30, 1864.

1866.	Amount assessed each month.
January	$1962 24
February	1052 38
March	1916 64
April	2280 88
May	2951 64
June	4647 36
July	3903 52
August	3878 84
Total amount assessed	$23,203 50

Average for each month, $2900 43 6-8; number of distilleries, 65. Average for each distiller, $44 62.

Amount of tax assessed against distillers in the First District, from November 1, 1866, to November 30, 1866, under the act of July 13, 1866:—

November, 1866. Total amount assessed for the month,	$20,146 94; number of distillers, 39.
Average for each distiller	$559 63
Average amount paid by each distiller per month, under the old law	44 62
Average increase for each distiller per month, under the new law	3515 01

THE WATER WORKS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The annexed statement shows the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works for the month of December, 1866;—

Fairmount	715,790,527 gallons.
Twenty-fourth Ward	59,851,200 "
Germantown	9,685,800 "
Total	775,809,527 "
Average per day	25,026,017 "

The following shows the total amount pumped during the year by all the Works:—

	Gallons.
January	909,075,725
February	804,699,031
March	730,001,120
April	824,383,012
May	911,722,862
June	1,061,959,856
July	1,183,833,088
August	1,143 074,065
September	926,605,151
October	865,962,003
November	849 321,494
December	775,806,527
Total	10,614,344,527

WEATHER STATISTICS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest, and mean temperature of each month of the year 1866, from observations taken at the Pennsylvania Hospital, by Dr. John Conrad:—

	Maximum. Deg.	Minimum. Deg.	Mean. Deg.
January,	58	9½ below zero.	29·31
February,	60	7 above zero.	34·14
March,	72	18 "	48·85
April,	81½	37½ "	56·06
May,	82	42 "	61·37
June,	95	57 "	73·04
July,	99½	63 "	80·37
August,	87½	56½ "	72·50
September,	89½	50 "	69·42
October,	73	40 "	58·35
November,	69	29½ "	48·
December,	61½	5 "	33·61

The mean temperature of the whole year is 55·41 degrees, and is warmer than any year since 1828, the mean of which was 55½ degrees.

The coldest year was 1836; mean 49 degrees.

The mean annual temperature from observation of forty years is 53¼ degrees.

Amount of rain for each month of 1866:—

January	3·145 inches.	August	2 180 inches.
February	6·615 "	September	8·705 "
March	2·150 "	October	4·145 "
April	2·930 "	November	1 760 "
May	4·880 "	December	3 465 "
June	2 960 "		
July	2·520 "	Total	45,256 inches.

Whole amount of rain for the year, 45¼ inches. The average is about 44¼ inches. The greatest amount fell in 1859—58 inches. The least amount in 1825—26½ inches.

ADDITIONAL COPARTNERSHIPS AND DISSOLUTIONS.—In addition to those mentioned yesterday, we present the following:—

PARTNERS ADMITTED.

Theodore Oves, wholesale grocery, to D. Focht & Co.

Albert W. Marker and Augustus W. Marker to John D. Marker.

William McMullan to John McMullan, retail grocery.

David J. Black to Robert Black, family groceries.

James N. Whelen to Townsend Whelen & Co., stock and exchange brokerage.

James N. Walton and Charles M. Peterson to Hallowell, Gardner & Co.

COPARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Fries & Lehman, by mutual consent.

J. S. Young, Altemus & Co., by limitation.

Taylor & Hemphill, by mutual consent.

J. & W. McMullan.

Lewis Bremer & Sons, death of Lewis Bremer.

Aldrich, Yerkes & Cary, by mutual consent.

C. B. Wright & Co., by limitation.

Hagan, Boyd & Co., tobacconists.

NEW FIRMS.

Dorphley & Avery, bankers and brokers.

Adamson & Fetter, importing and jobbing.

Hemphill & Chandler, wholesale tobacco.

Lewis Bremer & Sons, tobacco.

J. & W. McMullan, retail grocery.

W. Howard Brooks & Stevenson, manufacturing and selling caps and soft and wool hats.

J. S. Young, Altemus & Co., dry goods jobbing.

Fries & Lehman, cloths.

Aldrich & Yerkes.

Boyd, Fougeray & Co., general tobacco.

REMOVALS.

David S. Gendell, architect and builder, to No. 113 S. Fifth street.

James W. McKennan, general commission, No. 142 N. Broad street.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The following special services were agreed upon at the last meeting of ministers in this city, in accordance with the recommendation of the Evangelical Alliance:—

Monday evening, January 7—West Spruce Street Church, Dr. Breed, pastor. Subject—"What are the Scriptural Means to Promote a True Revival of Religion?"

Tuesday, January 8—Spring Garden Church, D. A. Cunningham, pastor. Subject—"What are the Hindrances to a Revival?"

Wednesday, January 9—Penn Square Church, Dr. Crowell, pastor. Subject—"Family and Secret Devotion."

Thursday, January 10—Princeton Church, Rev. J. A. Henry, pastor. Subject—"The Relationship Subsisting between the Church and the Youth of the Church, and the Duties Involved therein."

Friday, January 11—Central Church, Dr. Reed, pastor. Subject—"The Duty of the Individual Christian in the Work of the World's Conversion."

Saturday, January 12.—Fourth Church, Dr. W. M. Rice, pastor. Subject—"Nonconformity to the World."

STABBED IN AN AFFRAY.—William Bright, eighteen years old, residing at No. 1411 Bedford street, was stabbed in the knee by a bowie-knife, and severely wounded, during an affray at a lager-beer saloon, in Shippen street, above Seventh. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

KILLED BY A CAR.—About 11 o'clock last night a man named Peter McKenna, living at Nineteenth and Market streets, was run over and instantly killed by a car of the Market Street Passenger Railway Company, at Twenty-third and Market streets. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest.

HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—The anniversary of the Home for Little Wanderers will take place this evening at National Hall, and, besides exercises by the children, addresses by several prominent speakers are promised. The Home is now located in the large building on the southwest corner of Tenth and Shippen streets, and, with the increased accommodations, the Managers desire to provide for an additional number of destitute children. The institution is deserving of all the aid it may receive from the charitable.

A SHOOTING CASE.—James Rush, charged with the shooting of John Gilmore, which occurred on Monday night, in a bar-room at Second and Pine streets, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Butler, and was held in $1000 bail to answer. The statement that there was a ball in the musket was incorrect, as the wound was inflicted with the wad. Rush and Gilmore were friends, and the circumstance is very much regretted by the former. It was feared at the Hospital that the limb would have to be amputated.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, SIXTEENTH AND FILBERT STREETS.—The following is a statement of the changes occurring in the Soldiers' Home for the month of December, 1866:—The number of inmates in the Home December 1, was 177 white and 9 colored; total, 186. The number admitted to the Home during the month was 57; the number discharged or left the Home, having found employment, was 54 white and 3 colored; the num ber died, 1; the number in the Home January 1, 1867, is 179 white and 6 colored; total, 185.

FATAL RESULT.—The man who was found lying in a cellar-way in Congress street, Third Ward, a few days ago, with his skull fractured, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday. Deceased is about five feet seven inches in height, with black hair and sandy moustache. His name is supposed to be Lawrence Logan. Dr. Shapleigh held a post mortem on the body, and from the examination it was evident that he had been beaten on the head. The Coroner took charge of the body.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Henry Cramer, first mate of the brig Waverly, who was charged with stealing rope and clothing from the vessel on Monday last before Alderman Williams, has been honorably discharged by the magistrate, it having been satisfactorily proven that the charge was entirely unfounded.

A SMASH-UP.—This morning, at 1 o'clock, as a large six-horse sleigh was passing Sixth and Chesnut streets, it ran into the iron letter-box, smashing it to pieces. A police officer, who happened to be passing, carried the mail matter to the Central Station.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LETTER-CARRIER.—William White, a letter-carrier, who resided in the rear of No. 1323 Brown street, fell on the ice yesterday, and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died.

MEDICAL.

LOOK AND LIVE!

ELECTROPATHY.

Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES

THE OLD

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 411 N. Seventh street.

James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.

Henry Borer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.

Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.

R. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.

William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 418 Spruce street.

Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.

Emanuel Eyo, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.

Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.

H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.

J. M. Bulst, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.

Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.

Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.

James Sugrue, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.

Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.

George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1113 Chesnut street.

H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street

Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.

J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain. No. 518 Callowhill street.

Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.

John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.

Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.

Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.

J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.

William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.

Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1043 Arch street.

E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons are cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia

Consultation free. 11 7 wsm

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N.W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 6 14 6m

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,

Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
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Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
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Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases, with Manual.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

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GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE WITH the twenty-fourth section of the Will of Stephen Girard, the Superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the Estate:—

Stocks and Loans appropriated for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City and Delaware Avenue.

	Par Value.	
United States 7-30 5 per cent. loan	$4,900 00	
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. loan	5,577 31	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	7,600 00	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free of tax	87 600	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, taxable	54,100	141,700 00
City Gas 6 per cent. loan		10,000 00
22 shares of stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania		4,400 00
42 shares of Preferred stock, Union Canal Company		2,100 00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent loan		1,000 00
Loan to Franklin Institute		1,000 00
Guardians of the Poor 5 per cent loan (now City)	$500	
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent. loan	4,300	4,300 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free of tax	36,900	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, taxable	23 300	58,800 00
100 shares of stock, Philadelphia Exchange Company		10,000 00
2200 shares of stock, Schuylkill Navigation Company		110,000 00
102 shares of stock, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company		10,200 00
4000 shares of stock, Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company		200,000 00
2 shares of stock, Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company		200 00
1 share of stock, Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company		100 00
1 bond loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company		10,000 00
1 bond for interest on loan to Turnpike Company		9 0 50
1 bond Schuylkill Navigation Company loan, 1882 received for Interest		241 63
Loans and cash comprising the legacy received (in part) from estate of Lawrence Codd, deceased, of Illinois		
United States loan, 1881, 6 per cent		$7 000 00
City of Philadelphia loan, 6 per cent., free of tax		$10,100 00
Cash interest received		508 64
Balance in loans and cash		$917,6 0 64
Loan appropriated to purchase Fuel for "Poor White Housekeepers and Roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.		
1 certificate of loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent		$9089 37
1 certificate of loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1882, 6 per cent., received for interest		272 48

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account, embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent or real estate and payments made for various objects for the year 1866:—

Balance in the treasury, January 1, 1866		$35,851 66
Cash received for rent of real estate		291 11 09
Cash received for rent of colleries in Schuylkill county		65,708 83
Cash received for rent of real estate in Schuylkill county		477 90
Cash received for rents from leases cutting timber in Schuylkill county		1,966 54
Cash received for interest on State of Pennsylvania loan		6,907 32
Cash received for interest on City of Philadelphia loan		13,135 48
Cash received for interest on City loan, 6 per cent. loan		700 00
Cash received for interest on Schuylkill Navigation Company loans		15,095 17
Cash received for interest on United States 5-20 6 per cent. loans		263 54
Cash received for interest on United States 10-40 5 per cent. loans		1,070 35
Cash received for interest on United States 6 per cent loan 1881		619 94
Cash received for dividends on Philadelphia Exchange Company's stock		450 00
Cash received for dividends on insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania stock		704 00
Cash received for dividend on Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company's stock		615 00
Cash received for dividend on Schuylkill Navigation Company's stock		40 00
Cash received from sale of Schuylkill Navigation Company's loan, 1882, received for interest		10,392 63
Cash received for sale of Schuylkill Navigation Company's Boat loan, received for dividend on stock		5,187 08
Cash received from Pawnbroker loan		9,000 00
Cash received from Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for damages in constructing a railroad through the lands of the estate in the First and Twenty-sixth Wards		6,224 02
Cash received from total income account		109 33
		$369,481 48

Cash paid under appropriations by Councils.

ESTATE.

For water rent		$1,727 00
Taxes		12,073 47
Salaries		8,800 00
Lands out of the county		30,099 00
Permanent improvements		975 51
General repairs to real estate		19 942 26
Inside painting		2 403 50
Outside painting		2 027 53
Paper and hanging		2 90 73
Annuities		600 00
Miscellaneous expenses		9,651 25
Purchase of fuel for poor white housekeepers		505 62
Lighting Delaware avenue with gas		1,305 00
Altering houses, Chesnut street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets		10 082 73
To invest in certain amount in loans		6 207 73
To invest for Todd Legacy and expense of collection		10 062 05
Paid writs of mandamus, damages in widening Delaware avenue		55 832 65
Dredging docks, North wharves		645 00
		$220,206 00

COLLEGE.

Committee on Household	$91,644 50		
Committee on Instruction	15,154 40		
Committee on Accounts	2,348 80		
Committee on Library	190 15		
Committee on Discipline and Discharge	219 00		
Committee on Admission and Discharge	30 00	$115 826 19	$336,03 75
Balance in Treasury			30,44 07
Balance in the City Treasury	$34 892 68		
Warrants not taken in	1,443 39		33,416 09

CHARLES S. SMITH,
Superintendent Girard estate.

Philadelphia, Office of the Girard Estate, December 31, 1866. 1 1 3t

HORSE COVERS,

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
ANGOLA MATS,
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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT STREET, BELOW TWELFTH.
THIS EVENING,
LAST TIME OF THE
GREAT HIT,
THE ELOPEMENT,
OR
CONCH AND CAB, ETC.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
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IN ALL THREE PIECES.
The performance will commence with the Irish drama,
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
After which the sparkling comedietta,
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
To conclude with the roaring extravaganza,
THE HAPPY MAN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
GREAT HIT OF GRIFFITH GAUNT.
NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
MRS. JOHN DREW
WILL APPEAR AS KATE PEYTON,
In Augustin Daly's great drama of
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR, JEALOUSY.
produced with new scenery, great cast, and specialties of
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR SCENE,
AND GRAND TRIAL SCENE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, January 2,
third night this season of the American play, in four acts, written for Mr. Clarke, entitled
The MEMBER FROM PIKE,
with local scenery of Washington city.
Demosthenes Torrent.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the Gorgeous spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
with magnificent scenery by Witham.
FRIDAY,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF J. S. CLARKE

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
GRAND FAIRY COMIC PANTOMIME
THIS EVENING,
Splendid Spectacle,
THE SEA KING'S VOW
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES ON COOKERY.—Eight Illustrated Lectures will be delivered in the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, corner CHESNUT and TENTH, at 11 o'clock A. M., commencing on THURSDAY, January 3. 12 29

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

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FUN AND MYSTERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SIGNOR BLITZ.
GRAND PERFORMANCES
every Afternoon and Evening during the Holidays, when will be introduced
BLITZ'S AUTOMATON BAND OF 8 INSTRELS,
BLITZ'S MARVELLOUS DOUBLE SPHYNX,
and other Wonders and Miracles.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents 12 26 tf

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OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

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Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses
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Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Stuffed Mats.
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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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No. 429 CHESNUT STREET
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JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of D. J. JORDAN, No. 2 PEAR Street. 7 11 tf

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ART ASSOCIATION

APPOINTMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

To Represent the Interests of Subscribers in the Eastern States!!!

The Closing of the Books Close at Hand

THE FINAL AWARD

21st OF JANUARY NEXT.

21st OF JANUARY NEXT.

Names of the Committee To Superintend the Drawing!!!

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Delegates to the Distribution of Premiums of the Crosby Art Association, positively to take place on the 21st of January, 1867, and will shortly proceed to Chicago, and act in conjunction with the Committee for the purpose of representing the interests of subscribers in the Eastern States:—

S. CASTNER, Coal Merchant, New York.

R. M. BEDDEN, late Cashier

ening Telegraph

BLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

ice, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), of Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars For Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867.

Governor Curtin's Farewell Address.

THE farewell address of Governor Andrew G. Curtin opens with a flattering exhibit of the financial condition of the State. The public debt of the Commonwealth on the 1st day of December, 1866, was $35,622,052·16, being a *decrease* of nearly two millions during the past year, and of over five millions since 1861.

The Governor discusses the Constitutional amendment at some length, and urges its ratification by the Legislature. He says that the proposition that the States lately in rebellion, and not yet restored to their privileges by Congress, have a right to a voice upon the adoption of this amendment, is a "monstrous" one. The power to make war in the suppression of rebellion includes, he says, the power to dictate the terms of peace and restoration. He declares the late Rebel States to be without lawful Governments, and that it is the duty of the general Government to reconstruct them.

The Commonwealth is now supporting and educating nearly three thousand orphans, children of deceased soldiers. The Governor highly commends this noble work, and recommends that provision be also made for the support of destitute maimed soldiers.

A change in the present method of selecting juries is recommended, whereby jury commissioners shall be chosen as inspectors of election are now chosen.

Special legislation, where general laws might be passed, is regarded with disfavor.

The Public School system works well, and is commended to the fostering care of the Legislature.

The State Military Agency at Washington has prepared during the year past for our soldiers four thousand six hundred and ninety claims, and has collected and transmitted to them, free of charge, $311,703.

An increased appropriation for the State Lunatic Hospital is urged; also the purchase of grounds for and the erection of a new arsenal.

The Governor closes by a brief retrospect of the past six years, during which he has been the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and says that to have earned and maintained the confidence and affection of the people and their representatives is sufficient to satisfy his highest ambition.

Governor Curtin will carry with him from the Executive chair a degree of popular respect and affection awarded to but few Governors. He has filled the office during a period of vast responsibility and trial, and has done it well. His administration will shine conspicuously upon the pages of the history of the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania Finances.

THE report of the Hon. William H. Kemble, State Treasurer, together with the recommendations it contains, furnishes evidence that the finances of the State are in a most prosperous condition, and that we have a gentleman to manage them who is eminently fitted for the post. The facts are most encouraging. The total indebtedness of the State reaches $35,617,484, of which $1,867,650 have been paid during the past year. The total receipts, from all sources, amount to $5,829,668, of which $667,574 was repaid by the general Government, in return for money advanced by the State during the war.

The arguments to be deduced from this encouraging exhibit of our financial condition need no series of logical syllogisms to make them apparent. The State can afford in the future to have a sinking fund created of $3,000,000 a year. With this handsome excess, shall our State allow her overdue bonds to remain on the market, selling below par because their time of maturity is past? It is certainly no very great evidence of the ability of Mr. Kemble's predecessors, that they should have allowed the old loan to overrun its time, and not take it up by the creation of a new one.

The honor of a State is as sacred as the honor of an individual, and any injury to the credit of either will produce a like result. Suppose that one of our merchants should allow his notes to be overdue, what will be the result? His notes will be protested, and he be a dishonored man. So it should be with a State. If she fails to fulfil her obligations she dishonors herself, and the fact that she is is in a position to escape a protest does not lessen her shame. Is it not most clearly our duty to take up the old loan, and secure its payment by the immediate negotiation of a new one! Unless we intend to be placed, with Mississippi, among the repudiators, we hope that the timely suggestions of Mr. Treasurer Kemble will be at once acted upon. The repeal of the law taxing State loans is also a demand of justice. The purchasers of our bonds labor under great disadvantage and gross injustice. In the first place they paid par value, and the bonds are to-day at a discount. Again, they paid gold, or its equivalent, and if they receive back their investment to-day they will only receive paper; and on these double injuries to have a tax added which was not contemplated when they invested in State sixes, is certainly the climax of injustice. It looks to us as though the State was wilfully breaking faith with her creditors, and every day she lets the matured loan remain unpaid adds to her disgrace. She is now fully able to meet all demands, and the new loan would be eagerly sought for were opportunity afforded.

One word about the Treasurer. Whenever we secure a thoroughly efficient, honest, and patriotic officer, we throw the idea of rotation in office to the winds, and favor his retention as long as he can be of service to the State. Mr. Kemble is such an officer. He has proved himself competent, honest, and devoted to our interests. Let him, then, be retained in the position he so well fills, and let no change be made so long as he continues so useful to the Commonwealth. Beneath his eye let the new loan be negotiated, and the stain on our honor wiped out.

Which Tuesday?

SENATOR POLAND, of Vermont, with a desire to simplify the old system of electing Senators, or rather, to give some system to the mode of election, induced Congress to pass a law providing that on the second Tuesday after the meeting of each Legislature, the election shall be held, at 12 o'clock M. As our law compels the opening of the session on the first Tuesday of the present year, the question has been raised whether the second Tuesday means the 8th or the 15th of the month.

The general impression seems to be that the second Tuesday after the meeting is the 15th of January, and that the first Tuesday does not mean the day on which the House met, because they do not assemble until half of the day has passed. On the other hand, it is contended that the ruling of the Court in computing from a certain day always counts the day on which the act was done.

Under this ruling the election should be held on Tuesday next. To rid themselves of the dilemma, a Committee of five was appointed by each House to find out what Senator Poland really meant by his law. The laudable desire of the Senator to see everything made clear seems to have been defeated, and the question is about as well settled as whether the nineteenth century begins on January 1, 1800, or on January 1, 1801. Whichever way the question is decided, it will, however, form a precedent, which will settle the discussion in the future.

JUSTICE TO OUR MARINES.—Attention is beginning to be directed to the fact that while brevets are being showered on the Army and Navy officers who served with fidelity during the war, the Marine Corps is totally overlooked. This arm of the service, as old as the Government itself, has rendered eminent services throughout every war in which our land has been engaged, but being a distinct organization—a sort of amphibious army—it needs special legislation to have its merits rewarded. We hope that Congress will, at an early day, do justice to the brave members of this arm of the service, which has never been behind others in the performance of its duty.

KANSAS.—The young State of Kansas makes a good showing both financially and educationally. Her entire debt is only six hundred and sixty thousand dollars, while her assets are sufficient to wipe out the debt, and leave a surplus in the treasury. Her Superintendent of Common Schools reports 54,720 children in the State between five and twenty-one years of age. The value of school-houses is $319,000. The school-tax amounts to $192,000. There are 12 colleges, academies, and universities, and 83 private schools.

THERE is nothing whatever in the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case, which at all sanctions the conservative notion that the Southern States never lost their status in the Union by reason of the Rebellion. On the contrary, there are many indications that such is *not* the opinion held by the Court.

JUDGE MAGRUDER, the man who thinks the State of Maryland superior to the United States of America, has just been arrested on two indictments found against him for violating the laws of the United States, which he had solemnly sworn to support.

THE FREEDMEN at the South very generally celebrated yesterday, as the anniversary of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation by the late President Lincoln.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, January 2, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was very little doing. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52⅜@52½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½@56, an advance of ½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was very little doing. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 51. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 73 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 135½ was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Tradesmen's; 41⅞ for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; and 62 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement.

—The Government commenced yesterday the payment of ten millions of coin interest on the following securities:—

Six per cents. of January, 1847	$9,415,250
" " March, 1848	8,908,341
Five per cents. of June, 1858	20,000,000
" " June, 1860	7,022,000
Six per cents. of February, 1861	18,445,000
" " July and August, 1861	50,000,000
" " exchanged for 7-30s	139,252,450
" " March 2, 1861	1,016,600
" " March 3, 1863	57,000,000

The semi-annual interest on the above-mentioned loans, due to-day, is as follows:—

On 6s of January, 1847	$282,457
On 6s of March, 1848	267,250
On 5s of 1858	500,000
On 5s of 1860	175,550
On 6s of February, 1861	507,000
On 6s of July and August, 1861	5,677,573
On 6s of March 2, 1861	30,480
On 6s of March 3, 1863	2,250,000
On 5-20s of 1865, of the new issue, estimated	400,000
Total	$10,099,310

Office Assistant Treasurer United States, Philadelphia.—Business statement for the month of December, 1866:—

Dec. 1. Balances on hand at this date. $5,935,845 95

Receipts during the month, viz.:—

Dec. 31. Account General Treasury, including Customs $2,403 201·30

Account Post Office Fund 37,478 34

" Interest Fund 554·83

" Disburser's Fund 626,937·22 — $3,068,171 24

$9,054,017·19

Payments during the month, viz.:—

Dec. 31 Account General Treasury $1,952,658 02

Account Post Office 28,608 86

" Interest 496,083 24

" Disburser's Fund 960 537 84 — $3,436,787·98

$5 617,229 21

Temporary Loan Department for month of December, 1866:—

Dec. 1. Balance due to depositors at this date $13,492 00

" 31. Received from depositors during the month 13,492·00

" 31 Repayment to depositors during month 3234·00

" 31. Balances due to depositors at close of business this day 10,258·00

" 31. Fractional currency redeemed during the month $1744·68

C. McKIBBEN, Assistant Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 U S 10-40s, cp	105	19 sh Penna R	55⅞
$1000 U S 7 30s, Je	105	200 sh do	b5 56
$1000 City 6s new	99⅛	67 sh do	lots. 56
$200 do munic	99⅛	100 sh do	b5 56
$1700 do munic	99⅛	84 sh do	lots. b3 56
$1000 do, new	99⅛	100 sh Ezbert	⅛
$1000 N Pa R 6s	90	12 sh Ches & Wal. R	51
100 sh Reading	s30. 52 81	100 sh Ph & E	31
100 sh do	b5 52⅞	100 sh do	b5 31
100 sh do	s30 52⅛	100 sh do	31
18 sh Leh N stk	55		

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 132½; 11 A. M., 133; 12 M., 132½; 1 P. M., 132½; a decline of ½ on the closing price Monday evening.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 106⅜@106½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 105¾@105⅞; do., 1864, 104⅜@105; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do., new, 1865, 103⅜@104; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99½@99⅝; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 104⅛@105⅛; do., 2d series, 104⅛@105; 3d series, 104⅛@105; Compounds, December, 1864, 13@13⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 132⅜@132½; Silver ¼s and ½s, 127½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 8⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.—The Flour Market continues as firm as ever, but there was not much business effected. We enter this year with extremely small stocks of Flour and Grain, and holders are not anxious to realize at the prevailing rates, being confident of obtaining higher prices as the season advances. 800 bbls. "Jenny Lind" and 250 bbls. Broad Street Mills extra family were taken for shipment on terms kept secret. The home consumers purchased 5@600 bbls. to supply the immediate wants of the trade, at $8@8·50 for superfine, $9@10·50 for extra, $11·25@13 for Northwestern extra family, 12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, and $14·50@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $7 25 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The movements in the Wheat Market continue of an extremely limited character, the demand being almost entirely confined to prime lots, of which the market is comparatively bare. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $2 75@3, and Southern do. at $3@3·15. White ranges from $3·20 to 3·40. Rye may be quoted at $1 20@1 25 for Southern, Western, and Pennsylvania. Corn continues dull. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 90c., and 1500 bushels white at 92. Oats are steady at 57@58c. ₱ bushel.

Whisky—Nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

Workingmen's Savings.—In some parts of England the workingmen save money. The savings banks in Sheffield have on deposit four hundred thousand pounds. There are some co-operative societies both in Sheffield and Birmingham. The workmen are found enrolled in one or other of the many freehold land societies, and many of them live in houses of their own. The friendly societies are very numerous.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 22h WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.
Eleventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

PROSPECTUS OF THE "CAMDEN CHURCH APPEAL."—The ladies of Camden having resolved to hold a Fair at Christmas, for the benefit of the new Church of the Immaculate Conception, we have, at the suggestion of the Rev. F. Byrne, undertaken to publish, during the week of the Fair, a daily literary sheet of the above title.

Having secured the assistance of several talented writers we have no doubt our paper will be one of the rich and rare things of the Christmas Holidays. We confidently anticipate a wide—a very wide—circulation. For this, we do not rely entirely on the merits of our sheet—though we trust it will be found worth anybody's dollar—but rather on the charity and generosity of the people of Camden and elsewhere who have, heretofore, so cheerfully assisted in the erection of the church. Much has been done already. We are not unmindful of it, nor is it forgotten by Him in Whose name a cup of cold water shall not be given in vain. What is contributed towards this Church is treasured up for the donors where the rust and the moth doth not consume, and it will be multiplied to them an hundred fold.

To those, then, to the generous and kind-hearted everywhere, to such as love God and love the glory of His house—to all who have faith in the Life to Come, we confidently address our little "Appeal." Make it welcome kind readers; make it welcome for the cause which it advocates.

We shall charge only *One Dollar* for the Series of Six numbers. Each number will be handed to subscribers every evening in the Hall, and after the close of the Fair, the whole series will be sent free of mail to those who cannot be present.

Communications intended for the columns of the paper, as well as lists of subscribers, may be addressed either to the Rev. F. Byrne, or to ourselves.

Mrs. CATHARINE JENKS,
Miss. ELLEN BARON,
Lady Editors.
CAMDEN, December 19, 1866. 12 4t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
12 11 26t W RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY MORNING January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.
12 10 mw13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 26 12t5 J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership	$25·00
Annual Membership	3 00
Entrance Fee	1 00

Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 735 MARKET Street.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
12 24mw[1 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.
The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2433 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company and who have not yet paid the THIRD Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Third Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next 1867.
By Resolution of the Board of Directors.
12 28 12t JACOB SINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 2502 CALLOWHILL Street on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and Five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
EDWARD H. FLOOD,
12 20 7 2 4 7 9 11 12 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 14t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA December 31, 1866.
The Stockholders' Annual Meeting and election for President, Directors and a Treasurer of the Company, will be held at this Office on TUESDAY, January 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
12 31 mw7t JAMES Mc FADDEN, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and election for officers for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 4 P. M.
12 31 mw17t D. H. FLACKWIL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHULKILL RIVER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 3 P. M.
12 31mw7t A. W. ADOLPH, Secretary.

OFFICE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office, MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. An election for President and five Directors will be held at the same time and place.
12 31 6t* SILAS YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.
12 22 26t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.
12 22 13t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS
WILL DELIVER THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE
Under the auspices of the S. U. and STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street above Twelfth, on THURSDAY EVENING January 3, 1867. Subject—"Sources of Danger to the Republic." This is said to be the greatest of Mr. Douglass' great speeches.
The BLACK SWAN has kindly volunteered to furnish occasional airs at the opening and closing of each lecture.
Season Tickets for the Course (Eight Lectures), $2; Single Admission, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
Tickets may be had at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, No. 607 CHESNUT Street, and at the door on the evening of each lecture.
WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue (Coal Office),
J. C. WHITE Sr.,
FOURTH Street below Willow,
J. HANKINSON,
GUILELMA Street.
12 29 5t Committee of Arrangements.

"UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE."—THE NEW LECTURE
OF
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.
TICKETS ON SALE AT TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE, SEVENTH AND CHESNUT, ON AND AFTER TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, January 3.
P. S.—EVERY SEAT IN THE HOUSE WILL BE PLACED ON SALE. 1t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 5

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.
THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.
10 15 mw12m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of MEIGS COUNTY OIL COMPANY, will be held at the office, No. 1625 MARKET Street, on MONDAY EVENING, January 7 1867, at 7½ o'clock, for the choice of officers, and any other business that may come up for action.
12 26 ws 5t N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron trance frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!—Our celebrated AGRAFFE PIANOS now selling to suit the times. Call and examine them at our New Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, before purchasing elsewhere. 12 19 12t

RETURN
OF THE
UNITED STATES BRANCH
OF THE
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company,
From December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866,
In conformity with the law of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital,	$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital, - -	1,958,780
Total Amount of Assets (Gold)	15,888,080

Investments and Funds Retained in the United States.

Real Estate held by the Company in the United States	$252,722 82
Cash Deposits in Banks	163 636 55
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	199,677·51
Amount of Loans, on Bond and Mortgage, constituting first liens on Real Estate (in the United States) on which there is less than one year's interest due	819 000 00
Amount of Loans, Stocks, etc., held by the Company	352,736 83

Income in the United States.

Cash Premiums from December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866	1 503,486 04
Amount of Premiums earned	902,091·60
Amount of Interest	79,288 82
Amount of Income	16,647 36

Expenditures and Liabilities.

Amount of Losses during the year which have been paid	793,651·02
Amount of Losses in suit or contested during the year	12,500·00
Amount of Losses during the year not yet paid	112,064·04
Amount paid for reinsurance and return premiums	123,091 98
Amount of expenses during the year, including commissions and fees to Officers and Agents in the United States	236,843·21
Amount of Taxes	51,002·19

STATE OF NEW YORK.
City and County of New York, ss.
Be it remembered that on this 31st day of December, A. D. 1866, before me, the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania to take acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company upon the 1st day of December, 1866. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $1,695,293·71; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement.
I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1866.
[L. S.] JAMES W. HALE,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

Directors in New York.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Chairman.
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. M. ARCHIBALD, B. M. Consul.
A. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
E. F. SANDERSON, Esq.
Resident Secretary—ALFRED PELL, Esq.
Counsel—ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
Bankers—Phœnix Bank, CAMMANN & CO.

Advisory Board in Philadelphia.

Messrs. CHARLES L. BORIE,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
RICHARD SMETHURST,
LEWIS COFFIN,
JOSEPH W. LEWIS.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
PHILADELPHIA. 12 wfm2w

J. M. ROMMEL HAS TAKEN THE LARGE and very central and old established COAL YARD at the N. W. corner EIGHTH and WILLOW Streets, formerly occupied by J. Walton & Co., where he will continue to furnish his customers, as well as those of the late firm, and all others who may favor him with their orders, with the choicest qualities of Black Diamonds, from both the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions. 1 1 3t*

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—M. SHOEMAKER & COMPANY,
Nos. 4 and 6 N. EIGHTH STREET,
are closing out their entire stock previous to removal to their new store, No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. [1 1 6t4p

TO RENT—A FIVE-STORY STORE AND Basement, No. 18 North FIFTH Street. Inquire on the premises.
Also, Rooms to rent. 12 27 3t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of J. W. SCOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by its limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled at No. 814 CHESNUT Street.
JAMES W. SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARIGAL,
WILLIAM A. JAMES.
Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm of J. W. SCOTT & CO., for the purpose of transacting the business of Manufacturing Shirts and Furnishing Gentlemen's Goods, etc., at No. 814 CHESNUT Street.
JAMES W. SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARIGAL,
WILLIAM A. JAMES,
J. FRED. SCOTT.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 1 2 3t 6t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of TACK BROTHERS, and will continue the business heretofore carried on by TACK BROTHER & CO.
A. H. TACK,
T. E. TACK.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1867

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of TACK BROTHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. H. TACK,
T. E. TACK,
FRED. CHASE.
Philadelphia December 31, 1866. 1 1 6t

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 31, 1866.—The firm of WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO. has been this day dissolved (December 31, 1866) by mutual consent.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,
12 31 3t JAMES H. SNODGRASS.

COPARTNERSHIP.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS, JAMES H. SNODGRASS, WALTER C. SNODGRASS, and THOMAS R. MURRAY have associated together as
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
and will continue the Cloth Business at No. 34 S. SECOND Street and No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership existing under the name of COOPER & GRAFF is this day dissolved by mutual consent, LEWIS COOPER retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of COOPER & GRAFF.
CHARLES H. GRAFF,
WILLIAM B. TEVIS.
December 31, 1866. 1 1 6t*

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1867.—ROBERT BLACK has this day associated with him his son, DAVID J. BLACK, and will continue the Family Grocery Business under the firm of
ROBERT BLACK & SON.
1t* N. E. corner Eighteenth and Chesnut streets.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY GIVEN AN interest in my business to Mr. JOHN C. SCOTT.
RENE GUILLOU,
12 31 6t* Importer of Linen Goods,
No. 15 BANK Street.

ROBERT C. BAKER AND CHARLES E. CORNELIUS are this day admitted as members of our firm. CORNELIUS & BAKER.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 1 1 3t*

W.H. SHOW 11TH
GROVE, CASES, 4TH ST

MARKET
&
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

MUSLINS

Cheap enough to induce prudent buyers to purchase. The greatest decline is in BLEACHED, of which we have bought at the lowest point about

20,000 YARDS

NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
SEMPER IDEM,
AMOSKEAG A,
WHITNEY, ETC. ETC.

7000 YARDS
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
FROM 15 TO 25 CENTS.
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
11-4 HUGUENOT SHEETINGS.
12-4 HUGUENOT SHEETINGS.

PILLOW MUSLINS,
EVERY WIDTH AND WEIGHT.
All at Wholesale Prices
BY THE PIECE. [1 2 tu th s4p

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,	Kingsville,
Weldon,	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington,	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile,

and
NEW ORLEANS,
TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS
BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot,
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M., the following day,
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!
For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2 1t GENERAL AGENT.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Wm. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osg

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams continue successful. This evening a grand New Year's bill is offered, embracing *Ireland As It Was, The Rough Diamond*, and *The Happy Man*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Griffith Gaunt* has had great success at the Arch, and will be presented every evening this week. Mrs John Drew's representation of "Kate Peyton" has earned her great applause, and she is well supported by the talented company at the Arch.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr J. S. Clarke will appear in his capital new American play called the *Member from Pike*, and the *Naiad Queen* will also be given.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE two great pantomimes are given, called the *Ice King's Vow*, and the *Cross of Gold*. These are both presented with new scenery, music, etc.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—Do not fail to visit Blitz while his automaton minstrel are exhibiting. Blitz is a funny fellow, but the minstrels are funnier, a band of comicalities, imitating to life all our most famous minstrel troupes. Besides this new attraction the famous Sphynx is to be seen at the Temple of Wonders.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY continue their happy hit called *New Year's Calls*, with the grand concert by the Sable Serenaders, and other admirable acts, doings, and dances.

"SOURCES OF DANGER TO THE REPUBLIC."—Frederick Douglass will deliver the second lecture of the course, under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, on to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at National Hall Market street, above Twelfth, and he has chosen for his theme, "Sources of Danger to the Republic." With such a subject the vigorous and fertile intellect of the eloquent Douglass will doubtless be displayed with the most thrilling effect.

"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS."Bradford's last great painting, is still on exhibition at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's, No. 914 Chesnut street. This magnificent work of art has received the highest praise from the press and public in every city in which it has been exhibited, and in this city is daily visited by thousands. The scene is a thrilling one, and one which the artist has placed vividly upon the canvas.

THE SCIENCE OF COOKERY.—Professor Blot, the great French *maitre de cuisine*, will deliver his first lecture at the Assembly Buildings, on Thursday next. See his arrangements for classes published elsewhere.

THE OPERA HOUSE DRAWING.—The subscribers to the Crosby Opera House Art Association scheme are now almost on the eve of the drawing and the wheel, which may literally be called the great wheel, will soon decide into whose fortunate hands the Opera House property is to pass. The drawing itself is by no means a small affair. Think of the Committee of Ten with the 210,000 numbers to count, 21,000 for each; the labor necessary to prepare them; the thousands in every State who on January 21 will watch for the telegram which shall announce the lucky man, woman, or child who shall become the owner of the Opera House. We have no doubt there will be a full house on that occasion, and that every seat will be taken; that the audience will be an appreciative and enthusiastic one; and that the turning of the great wheel of fortune will be regarded with more interest than ever the opera, the concert, or the lecturer has excited. Probably no event which has ever happened in Chicago has been regarded with so much personal interest as the consummation of this great scheme. That interest is not confined to Chicago. It is national. On that day thousands will be looking to Chicago. Let the success, therefore, which has thus far crowned all the efforts of the managers, be made still more complete by securing to Mr Crosby as large a surplus as possible. Do not delay getting your tickets until you find yourself just a day too late.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

CONCERT AT THE COURT HOUSE.—Last evening a concert was given at the Court House for the benefit of the Camden Home for Friendless Children. The Minerva Glee Club sang some popular airs in a very creditable manner, and the Camden Brass Band discoursed some patriotic and operatic music. Addresses were delivered by Hon. James M. Scovel and Hon. G. H. N. Custis. The present inmates of the Home number 27; sixteen boys and eleven girls. The Home is in a very prosperous condition, and reflects great credit on the managers, Mr. Sweeney and wife. Nearly one-half of the children are soldiers' orphans, and the heart swells with gratitude to God to think that, while their fathers have gone to their long home, their children are faithfully provided for.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.—A man named Sullivan, confined in the County Prison, made his fifth attempt to escape on Monday evening by sawing a bar off the gate which leads to the Sheriff's kitchen, while he was at supper. The Sheriff, returning unexpectedly, caught him at it, and immediately, with the assistance of some officers, handcuffed him. He previously had shackles on but they had been removed. They were put on, again and riveted by a blacksmith. There is a German confined in the prison who informs the Sheriff whenever he hears any noise. Sullivan swore he would kill him if ever he got released—the man, it appears having informed on him once or twice before.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—On New-Year's Eve the congregation of the African Methodist Church, in Sycamore street, above Norris, assembled for the purpose of worshipping God, were set upon by a gang of roughs, and many were compelled to jump out of the windows to escape being shot. The windows of the church were broken and the pews mutilated. One man was shot, and another, with a wooden arm, had it broken to pieces. No arrests were made.

ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. Fish, on the Burlington turnpike, near the Bethel Church, was entered on Monday evening, and robbed of a lot of clothing and a small sum of money. No arrests were made.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For Additional Local Items see Third Page.)

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN AS AN ART GALLERY AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—But comparatively few of our citizens know that within their very midst there exists an institution which, as an educational institution of learning, comprising an art gallery, cannot be surpassed. The Philadelphia School of Design, incorporated under the authority of this State, in the year 1853, is now located on the corner of Filbert street and North Penn Square. We had the pleasure, yesterday, of visiting this institution, and were agreeably surprised in finding ourselves ushered into rooms filled with all manner of fine arts.

Entering the main parlor, we find ourselves in the midst of casts from the antique, and casts from marble of the middle ages and more modern times. The collection is large, embodying the masterpieces of ancient and modern authors. Among these, we find the celebrated groups of "Laocoon and his Sons" and the "Boxers." Of the statues, the most prominent are the "Venus of Milo," "Venus de Medici," and the "Fighting Gladiator." All of these specimens, comprising a large number, were imported from the British Museum, and are the art studies for those attending the Institution. Here is contained, also, the productions of the scholars, in painting and drawing, of great merit, especially the drawings of life size, exhibiting the highest degree of artistic skill in production. Of paintings in the galleries of this School, the collection is extensive, embracing all manner of views, landscape, marine, and copies from nature, all being the work of the ladies in the institution.

The system pursued in study is the very best to produce the result desired, that of educating women in the art of drawing, painting, modelling, and designing for manufactures, and seeking to make these branches of public education. Each student entering the school is at once put through a gradational course, commencing first with drawing, and studying from casts of geometrical figures. Then advancing to drawing from casts of vases, from groups, from details of architectural ornaments, then to that of landscape. These are the initiatory steps to painting ornaments from casts, from the antique, from figures of life, landscape from nature, drapery, and best composition.

The institution is under the very able management of T. W. Braidwood, Principal, and has now in attendance more than sixty ladies, who come from all parts of the United States, a number of whom are engaged by the scientific associations of the city to make drawings of articles for catalogues.

Night classes are being formed for males; and those who desire to advance themselves in the fine arts should not fail to attend.

This institution possesses sixty-three moulds and seventy-two engraved blocks, for casting and printing examples used in the school. The financial report exhibits a large investment in the establishment, and its present firm standing.

The building used is owned by the institution, and its four stories are filled with the finest specimens of all that is beautiful, artistic, and grand. Our friends should not fail to visit it. The exhibition remains open until Friday evening, after which the school will resume its sessions.

POLICE STATISTICS.—We give below a comparative statement of the number of arrests made by the police of this city during the past six years:—

Months	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
January	2180	1710	2647	2380	2153	2614
February	2107	1746	2250	2712	1816	2602
March	2402	2141	2831	2819	2694	3131
April	2637	2091	2717	2983	2948	3506
May	2168	2179	3048	2979	2958	3781
June	2329	2490	3044	2471	3177	3538
July	2384	2471	2670	3170	4110	4069
August	2437	2748	3113	3240	4138	4039
September	2474	2751	3420	3.67	4183	4152
October	2286	2114	2938	3145	4.67	4041
November	1902	2530	2755	2.74	3155	3823
December	2403	2453	2687	2515	3746	4531
Tota's	27783	27579	34350	34211	40059	44169

The operations of the police during the year just closed are given in detail in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Total.	Harbor Disturbances.	Day Separations.	Night Separations.	Remaining.	
First	263		14	249		
Second	185		10	175		
Third	2350		129	2221		
Fourth	2267		112	2155		
Fifth	2446		122	2324		
Sixth	2213		110	2103		
Seventh	1955		97	1858		
Eighth	1955		97	1858		
Ninth	1356		67	1289		
Tenth	1756		87	1669		
Eleventh	1183		58	1125		
Twelfth	1183		58	1125		
Thirteenth	1183		58	1125		
Fourteenth	1183		58	1125		
Fifteenth	1183		58	1125		
Chestnut Hill	1183		58	1125		
Sixteenth	1183		58	1125		
Germantown	1183		58	1125		
Total	3644	14	1265	2365		January.
	2586	15	1265	1306		February.
	3031		1265	1766		March.
	3596	35	1265	2296		April.
	3751		1265	2486		May.
	3538		1265	2273		June.
	4069		1265	2804		July.
	4039		1265	2774		August
	4152		1265	2887		September
	4041		1265	2776		October
	3823		1265	2558		November.
	4531		1265	3266		De

BURGLARS FOILED.—Last night an attempt was made to enter the store of Messrs. Smith, Williams & Co., wholesale dealers in hosiery, etc., in Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. There were three burglars in the gang, and whilst one was operating the other two waited outside. They had succeeded in forcing the outer door, in the rear of the store, from its hinges, and, laying it aside, cut out a large piece of glass from the sash of the inner door, and thus effected an entrance. But they had hardly got inside when they were disturbed by the police. Those watching warned the operator by whistling, and the whole party scattered in various directions. One ran through Hudson street into Chesnut, another ran through McRae's tavern and into Third street. They all succeeded in making their escape. Nothing was taken from the store.

A SAVAGE AND UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—About 10 o'clock last night, as Jacob Coller, a young German, was walking along Richmond street, above Cumberland, he was assaulted in a most brutal manner by a man named Barney McNamee. The latter tripped Coller up, and as he fell, struck him, and then continued the assault after he was down, blacking his eye and breaking his lower jaw. McNamee was arrested, and Coller was taken by Officer Oakes and Sergeant Murray to a drug store in the vicinity, where his wounds were dressed, and was then taken to his residence in Cherry street, near Richmond. McNamee had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $1000 bail to appear at Court.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—Yesterday afternoon a gentleman from the country stepped into one of the many saloons in Water street, near Market, to see the sights. He saw them, and when turned to leave he found he had paid rather more for his sight-seeing than he had bargained for, as some light-fingered member of the community had relieved him of the charge of his pocket-book. He instantly gave the alarm, and soon after a suspicious person named Theodore Shaffer was arrested, and the stolen pocket-book was found in his possession. He was taken before Alderman Williams, and, after a hearing, was held in $1000 to answer the charge of larceny.

BORROWING RAIMENT.—Yesterday afternoon a rather shabby looking pair were observed near Fifth and Market streets, carrying with them a large bundle. Fancying he saw something unusual in their behavior, a police officer accosted them and asked what they had. Not giving a satisfactory answer, they were both taken into custody, and were taken before Alderman Godbou. They confessed that the bundle, which proved to be washed clothes—sheets, shirts, etc.—was taken from the yard of a house near Poplar street. They were held in $800 bail each to answer the charge of larceny.

PETTY POLICE MATTERS.—Barney McGlaughlin was arrested at Eleventh and Locust streets, on a warrant from Alderman Beitler, charging him with subornation of perjury, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. He had a preliminary examination, and was held for a further hearing.

The Harbor Police fished a man out of the dock at the foot of Meade street yesterday afternoon. He had walked overboard whilst in a state of intoxication, and had it not been for the efforts of the officer he would have drowned.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—At an early hour this morning an officer tried the window of the provision warehouse of Michener & Morris, at the S. W. corner of Front and Willow streets, and found it unfastened. He entered the store to see if all was right, and found that it had been entered by burglars. They had filled the key-hole of the safe with gunpowder, all ready for blowing it open, but the trying of the window disturbed them at their operations. They had evidently escaped at the rear.

SUSPICIOUS.—Last night a watchman named Urian found a young man named Hutchins, alias Jones, secreted under a bed in his house, No. 1205 Market street. He had evidently got in the house during the day, and secreted himself, with the evident intention to commit a robbery. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was held in $800 bail to answer.

THE SIXTEENTH SCHOOL SECTION was organized last evening by the election of Stephen Smith as President and Theodore H. Beckman as Secretary.

ROBBERY OF A TRIMMING STORE.—Early this morning the trimming store of G. W. Hollinshead, at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Sansom streets, was entered by burglars through the side window, on Sansom street.

They carried off silks, satins, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., to the value of $3000. They passed the plunder out over the door on Thirteenth street, and then made off. A young lady employed in the store passed it about 12 o'clock, and on looking in saw a light near the side window.

The thieves had evidently placed something over the opening in the front door so as to screen their operations from outsiders. A stool was found near the door, and this confirms the supposition that the goods were passed to some one on the outside.

A private watchman named James Morrison is employed by Mr. Hollinshead, in connection with other parties residing in the neighborhood, but why he failed to discover the thieves it is difficult to conjecture. Information was left with the Detectives this morning, and as a description of the goods has been furnished, there will be great difficulty in the robbers disposing of them.

AN INTERESTING RELIC—AN OLD DIPLOMA.—The Rev. Bernice D. Ames, speaking of Philadelphia institutions of learning, gives the following interesting history of an old diploma to a lady in this city. It reads as follows:—

The Trustees of the the Young Ladies' Academy of Philadelphia, having carefully examined Miss Mollie Israel—Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, and Composition; Do hereby make known, "That she is well acquainted with those Branches of Literature; and at a public Commencement hath been admitted to the highest Honours of the institution.

Desirous, therefore, of perpetuating the testimony of her merit, they have, in conformity to the Charter and Rules of the said Academy, caused the seal of their corporation to be annexed to this Diploma, and the same to be witnessed by the names of the proper officers.

Confessed this Eighteenth day of December in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-four.

WM. BLAGAW, *President*.
F. H. C. H. HALMUTH, *Vice President*,
BENJAMIN FAY, *Secretary*,
JOHN POOR, *Principal and a Trustee of the Academy*.

} Of the Trustees.

Miss Israel subsequently married a Mr. Ellet. Her sons, Colonel Charles Ellet and Brigadier-General Ellet, are well known as prominent officers in the late war. Mrs. Ellett enjoys the distinction of being the oldest living female graduate of any institution in America.

A SELL.—A huge joke was last night perpetrated on certain officers, which was the cause of no small amount of ebullition of wrath on the one side and merriment on the other. A number of "jokers" rigged up an effigy, with face, clothes, and all the etceteras of an Irishman, and set it up against the wall of a house near Broad and Race streets. They then delegated a small boy to proceed to the station-house, who awoke the sergeant and three officers with a dreadful story of a dead man sitting up against a house.

Immediately did the sergeant, officers, and stretcher proceed at full speed to the scene, and there beheld the body and laid hands upon it, when—the *denouement* is better imagined than described. That there was no small amount of effervescing spirits, and passionate ambition to punch the noddles of certain individuals, was evident from wrath then and there seen and heard. The whole makes a good "run" on those "done for."

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning a hearing was had before Alderman Jones, as to the cause of the death of Peter McKinney, by being run over last night. G. P. Litzenberg, a young man who was standing on the platform at the time of the accident, testified that McKinley, when the car was about six feet from him, attempted to run around the horses' heads, and although every effort was made to stop the car, which was going down a grade, he fell under the horses and was killed. McKinney was in company with his sister-in-law at the time, who called to him not to attempt to go by. Henry Bennett, the driver of the car, was held in $1500 bail to appear before the Coroner's jury to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

HO FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!—Now that the Potomac river is blockaded by ice, and the route to the South and Southwest in that direction impeded, those whose business or pleasure take them in that direction should take the shortest available open route, which is styled the "Annamessic," and communicates direct with all the Southern cities between Washington and New Orleans. Tickets can be procured at the Company's office, No. 629 Chesnut street, or at the office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, No. 828 Chesnut street.

LARCENY OF COAL OIL BARRELS.—Last evening a colored man named Edward Johnson stole a lot of coal oil barrels from Messrs. Kelley & Neil, on North Wharves. This morning he sold them to a man in Water street. One of the firm passing that way, recognized the barrels as his property, and had them removed. Johnson was arrested shortly after and taken before Alderman Hurley, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

LARCENY OF GOODS.—Joshua Bordley, believing himself to be in want of clothing, entered the store of John Goin, No. 410 Maria street, and appropriated to himself an amount of cloth and clothing, and made off. He was arrested on a warrant, had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and there acknowledged he had taken the cloth and pawned it. He was held in $600 bail.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
WE ARE SELLING

OVERCOATS at	$12 00	Price last year,		$20 00
" "	15 50,	" "	"	25 00
" "	20 00,	" "	"	30 00
" "	25 00,	" "	"	35 00
" "	30 00,	" "	"	45 00
" "	35 00,	" "	"	50 00
BUSINESS COATS	$8 50,	" "	"	$12 00
" "	9 00,	" "	"	14 00
" "	10 00,	" "	"	15 00
" "	11 00,	" "	"	16 00
" "	12 00,	" "	"	18 00
" "	14 00,	" "	"	20 00
" "	16 00,	" "	"	22 00
" "	18 00,	" "	"	25 00
PANTS at	$4 00,	" "	"	$6 00
" "	5 00,	" "	"	7 50
" "	6 00,	" "	"	8 50
" "	7 00,	" "	"	10 00
" "	8 00,	" "	"	12 00
" "	9 00,	" "	"	14 00
" "	10 00,	" "	"	15 00
VESTS at	$2 50,	" "	"	$4 00
" "	3 00,	" "	"	5 00
" "	4 00,	" "	"	6 00
" "	5 00,	" "	"	7 00
" "	6 00,	" "	"	9 00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand in proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unpleasant and disagreeable weather yesterday, many visited Wenderoth Taylor & Brown's, No 914 Chesnut street, the attraction being "Sealers Crushed by Icebergs," Bradford's last great painting. Although this master-hand has before given us evidence of his superiority as an artist, he has, in our opinion, excelled himself in his "Sealers Crushed by Icebergs." All should see it. Do not forget the place, Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's, No. 914 Chesnut street.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!"—Farewell to '66. A grand celebration of the opening of the New Year will be observed at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental, by an extra display of Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices. The public are invited.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.—Helmbold's new store next to the Metropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of drugs and chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Helmbold's well-known preparations. The assistants of this establishment are well qualified in all the branches of the profession, and physicians may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously compounded. All varieties of drugs are here dispensed, of the first quality, and at the most reasonable rates. In addition to the usual stock of drugs, Helmbold keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of his celebrated preparations, the Extracts of Buchu, and the Extracts of Sarsaparilla. The attention and patronage of the public are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction is confidently guaranteed.

Depot at No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia and No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We are not in the habit of "puffing" patent medicines, but we cheerfully add our testimony to that of many others in favor of this medicine. The Pain Killer is invaluable for the diseases for which it is recommended. Try a bottle of it, and see if we do not state correctly.—*Roman Citizen*.

A GREAT PUBLIC WANT is supplied by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. They are Medicines that father, mother, nurse, or invalid can always have at hand, and apply without danger or delay, and with prompt benefit and relief. Try them. See advertisement. Address, Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.—Doctors' bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping Grace's Celebrated Salve in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds bruises, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, etc. Mothers, do not neglect to save your husbands' hard-earned money, but purchase a box of this salve, only 25 cents.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal). Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 923 Chesnut street.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Modernse in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 818 Chesnut street are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick knacks for Trees.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever, Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

ALL FLAVORS of Ice Creams and Ices made to order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

GOLD COUPONS, Due January 1st, Wanted by DREXEL & CO., No. 34 S. Third Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Heavy reduction in prices.
Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, and up to $30.
Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17, $19, $20, and up to $40.
Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15 $16.
Vests at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50 to $9.
Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.
Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may again for some time to come.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Underclothing very cheap.

MARRIED.

HARNER—HENDRICKS.—On the 23d of December, 1866 by Rev. Dr. Cole, THOMAS J. HARNER to HANNAH E. HENDRICKS, all of this city.

LOUTEY—SPANGLER.—On Tuesday, the 1st instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George W. Smiley, D. D., JOS. A. LOUTEY to KATE S., daughter of C. E. SPANGLER, Esq. all of this city.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Monday, December 31, E. BRADFORD CLARK, twin son of E. B. and Mary B. Clark, aged 2 years and 5 months.

DELACROIX.—On the 31st ultimo, J. T. DELACROIX, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1916 Wallace street, on Thursday, the 3d instant, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Services to be held at the Church of St. Matthias, at 2 o'clock P. M precisely, to which the teachers and pupils of the Sunday School are respectfully invited.

McDOWELL.—Of marasmus, December 31, MARGARETTA MONTGOMERY, only child of J. Austin and Eliza G. McDowell, aged 5 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, S. E. corner of Twelfth and Wallace streets, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

QUIG.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. MARGARET, relict of the late John Quig, in the 89th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also the Golden Rule Association, No. 22, I. O. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 430 E. Thompson street, Eighteenth Ward, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

TIMMINS.—On the 1st instant, THOMAS A. TIMMINS, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 314 S. Fifth street, below Spruce, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

SILVER-PLATED NUT PICKS IN NEAT cases, and an assortment of other styles; also, various kinds of Nut Crackers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SETS OF BEAUTIFUL SCISSORS IN HANDsome inlaid and Morocco cases, by English, French and German makers and very beautiful Pocket Knives, suitable for gifts, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SELF-FASTENING SKATES, FINE STEEL Skates, imitation Steel Skates, Blondin Skates with ankle supporters, and a variety of other styles. Skaters' Cimlets, Patent Strap Fullers and Heel Plates. Skates sharpened at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

J. H. BURDSALL'S CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS, No. 1121 CHESNUT St., GIRARD ROW.

FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

NEW CROP JAPANESE TEA, *OF THE FINEST QUALITY*, FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING!
THE ARCTIC PARK,
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE,
Is in Excellent Condition for Skating.
SNOW NO IMPEDIMENT.
THE CARNIVAL comes off when the weather becomes settled.
Take the Tenth, Eighth, Union, and Guard Avenue Cars.
It E. H. HAYHURST.

SKATING! SKATING!
HARRISON SKATING PARK,
BERKS STREET, Between Second and Front Sts.
Cars of the Fifth and Sixth streets, Union, and Second and Third Streets lines run direct to the Park.
The Unsurpassed Accommodations, Brilliantly Illuminated Park, Convenience to the Cars, and a Full Band of Music, recommend
HARRISON PARK,
As one of the best in the city.
The morning being reserved exclusively for ladies practising and receiving instructions, no children will be admitted until after 2 o'clock P. M.
Season Tickets, $3. Single admissions, 25 cents.
1t* J. C. HOFFMAN, Superintendent.

SUPERB SKATING TO-DAY
AT THE NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST STREET and COLUMBIA AVENUE,
Notwithstanding the Throng Yesterday, the Ice is in Fine Condition.
Music by Douglass' Band This Evening.
Take the Ridge Avenue Cars.
Single Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

SKATORIAL QUEEN
AT THE WEST PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE, THE SKATORIAL QUEEN, the greatest Lady Skater of the age, will appear at this Park to-day.
Park open until 10 o'clock at night. Note—All skaters allowed on the ice. Snow all removed. The ice is splendid. Admission, 25 cents. Take the Market and Walnut street cars. 1t*

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
Good Skating all day and evening. The Satterlee Band present afternoon and evening. Ice perfect. 1t

SKATES.
SKATES!—SKATES!!—SKATES!!!—PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street,
have just received the largest assortment of Ladies and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies, for the sale of Ice Skates. Parlor Skates, and Skates of every description.
Also—RUBBER SHOES, SKATING MUFFS, SKATING JACKETS, and every description of Rubber Goods, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, by WILSON, HAUER & CO., 12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.
MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
GOULD & CO.,
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, AND Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church.)
Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise. 2 16 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
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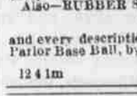
ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15s

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at L. W. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street, 9 18 6 Three doors above Walnut

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100
Cash Boxes or small Iron Boxes of Bankers Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (center exclusively holding the Key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS, at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
11 3mwfs] S. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

FOURTH EDITION

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 2.—Mr. Donovan presented a bill allowing railway cars to run on Sunday.

Mr. Ridgway, [illegible] repealing the law compelling delinquent [illegible] to pay five per cent. Passed.

Mr. Connell, one incorporating the Granite Insurance Company.

Messrs. Lowry and Bingham, a joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Davis, an act asking a reduction of the internal revenue tariff on distilled spirits.

At noon the Governor's Message was read.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Freeborn presented a petition from the citizens of the Thirteenth Legislative District of Philadelphia, declaring that Michael Mullen, now representing that district in the House, was not eligible for the office, not having been born in the United States, and not having resided in this State for three years preceding his election.

The House agreed to appoint a committee on the 9th inst. to investigate the subject.

The House agreed to appoint a committee to confer with a like committee of the Senate, to report upon what day the election of a United States Senator will legally take place, whether upon January 8 or January 15, the question of which of these is the second Tuesday after the meeting being legally undetermined on.

On motion of Mr. Mann, an amendment was added requiring the Committee also to prepare a bill regulating the manner of election in conformity with the act of Congress.

Mr. Wingard presented a petition from the citizens of Union, Snyder, and Lycoming counties, contesting the seat of Charles G. Rouch, on the ground that deserters were judges of the election, and that in many cases deserters voted. The House agreed to appoint a committee to investigate.

Mr. Mann asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to ratify Constitutional amendment.

A vote of two-thirds was required to give consent, and this was refused by but 56 ayes to 33 nays.

On motion of Mr. Donohue, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Jacob Kennedy, one of the members, was invited to open the session with prayer.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Secretary presented the Annual Message of the Governor, which was read.

The Cotton Crop.

MOBILE, January 1.—The receipts of cotton at all ports from September 1 to this date are estimated at 759,000 bales, and it is a very prevalent belief among the factors here and at New Orleans that fully one-half of the present crop has already been delivered. The cotton market here is firm.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Arrived—Ship Frederick, from Bordeaux, Energy, from Liverpool, and barque Patmos, from Calcutta.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Cotton quiet at 34@35c. for middling uplands. Flour firm, with sales of 5000 bbls. State at $10 80@12 15; Ohio, $11 20@13 70; Western, $10 80@13 70; Southern, $11 30@17. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn firm; sales of 15,000; mixed Western, $1 24; yellow Southern, $1 10. Beef quiet. Pork easier. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 2.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

King Rene's Daughter. A Danish Lyrical Drama. By Henry Heitz. Translated by Theodore Martin. New York: Leypoldt & Holt, 1867; Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The rule which governs the translators of European works is a purely arbitrary one, and the whole American nation is dependent on their critical taste for its familiarity with the literature of the Old World. We regret to say that even if translators have, with care, rendered into English the popular ballads of the Fatherland and the French provinces, we have had no publisher who has laid those works before the reading public. It is, therefore, with no ordinary satisfaction that we see a promise made by Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt to give us, in regular editions, the ballads and traditions so common across the waters, yet so unknown to us here. The earnest of their intention is afforded us in the very admirable translation before us—correct in its metrical form, and beautiful in its typographical execution. As a sample of an unknown class, it is well worth a perusal.

The work before us is a good type of its class. It is one of those traditions so common among the people of the monarchies, and which are a sort of compromise between "Gulliver's Travels" and the ballads of which "Annie Laurie" is an example. In the translation it has been adapted to the stage, and is written in excellent blank verse. The plot is simple, yet it has a power and a pathos which easily account for its enduring popularity. King Rene has a daughter who in early infancy, as was the custom, is betrothed to the heir of the House of Spain, in order to settle a feud in regard to Lorraine. While yet an infant, however, the child loses its sight. Rene, anxious for peace, and hoping that a cure might be effected, neglects to communicate her affliction to his royal neighbor. The time has now arrived when she is to be claimed, and also the allotted space elapsed in which a miraculous cure is to be effected by a Moorish magician. At this stage of the story the reader is introduced. The King, from a love for his daughter, has disguised from her the fact that she is blind. All words referring to sight have been carefully excluded, and she only feels a want, but does not know what it is. In order that the cure may be effected, the Moor states, it was necessary to break to her the news of her affliction, and tell her of what she is deprived. The description of her, patient content, and also of his arguments is peculiarly happy:—

So 'tis with children. Speak to them of God,
Of power omnipotent, of another life,
And mark how they will listen, opening wide
Their little eyes in wonder, as some doubt—
A passing shade—is painted on their looks;
And then, at last, with touching faith, accept
For truth the things they may not comprehend.
So now for Iolanthe the whole world
Is one vast mystery, which she oft would pierce.
Then will her father or the abbess say:
"Rest thee content, my child—thou art too young;
Some future time thou'lt comprehend it all."
In this she piously confides; nor dreams
She wants the eyes' clear sight, to compass all
The splendors of this goodly universe.
—May it not be, sir, while we darkly muse
Upon our life's mysterious destinies,
That we in blindness walk, like Iolanthe,
Unconscious that true vision is not ours?
Yet is that faith our hope's abiding star.

The force of Ebn Jahia's argument is rather too modern not to indicate an interpolation on the part of the translator:—

Iolanthe must be conscious of her state—
Her inward eye must first be opened, ere
The light can pour upon the outward sense.
A want must be developed in her soul;
A feeling that anticipates the light—
A craving sense; for know, my noble liege,
That nothing e'er is on mankind bestowed,
Unless for it he feel necessity.
Deep in his soul a yearning must arise
For a contentment, which it strives to win.
Let me, for you, exemplar take from what
Your studies make familiar. That fair art—
That joyous science of sweet poesy,
Which is so widely famed throughout Provence—
Mankind receive it by the Muses' favor:
Is it not so? But how? Do all receive it?
No; only he within whose bosom dwelt,
As in a dream, a bright poetic world,
And who hath yearned for it with quenchless love.

At last, however, the father assents. While, however, he is away, the Prince to whom she is engaged accidentally meets her, "falls in love," and writes to decline the offer of the hand of Rene's daughter, not knowing that the blind girl is his affianced wife. At the last moment the climax is reached: the Princess receives her sight, and the Prince and she are wedded. The transition from light to darkness, and the feelings she experienced, are sought to be portrayed; and while we grant that it fails to do justice, yet it is well worth notice:—

IOLANTHE.
Where art thou leading me?
O God! where am I? Support me—oh, support me!

EBN JAHIA.
Calm thee, my child!

IOLANTHE.
Support me—oh, stand still!
I ne'er was here before—what shall I do
In this strange place? Oh, what is that? Support me!
It comes so close on me it gives me pain.

EBN JAHIA.
Iolanthe, calm thee! Look upon the earth!
That still hath been to thee thy truest friend.
And now, too, greets thee with a cordial smile.
—This is the garden thou hast ever tended.

IOLANTHE.
My garden—mine? Alas! I know it not.
The plants are terrible to see—take care!
They're falling on us!

EBN JAHIA.
Cease your fears, my child.
These stately trees are the date-palms, whose leaves
And fruit to thee have been long known.

IOLANTHE.
Ah, no!
Indeed, I know them not!
(*Raises her eyes towards the sky.*)
This radiance, too,
That everywhere surrounds me—yon great vault,
That arches there above us—oh, how high!—
What is it? Is it God? Is it His spirit,
Which, as you said, pervades the universe?

Such is the plot of the little work before us, if plot it can be called. Simple, yet eminently that it [illegible] of the [illegible] been perpetrated. We hope that [illegible] will be but the [illegible] yet to follow, for they promise to fill a department in our literature at present utterly void—that department which should be devoted to traditionary tales, which live rather in the hearts than the brains of the simple peasantry of Europe. The work is got up in admirable style, and will, we hope, meet with a deservedly large sale.

Out of Town. By Barry Gray. Hurd & Houghton: New York.

A sort of compromise between the works of a country parson and the novels of Mrs. Oliphant lies before us. It is a semi-narrative semi-novel of the results of a summer experience in the country, and, while written in a pleasant style, deals too much in the most trivial incidents to excite much admiration. The author is evidently a careful observer, and must have kept a note-book always on hand, in which to record the chasing of a goat or the growth of turnips. We hardly think we can recommend the work to any one whose literary life flows rapidly; but if a reader wants a gentle sedative, and is willing to read a pleasing record of what we all have seen, we would mention with favor Gray's "Out of Town."

The Giraffe Hunters. By Captain Mayne Reid. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Probably no writer possesses the power of captivating the fancies of boys like Reid. He has a fertile imagination, a good knowledge of natural history, and writes in a style which is calculated to interest. There is none of the sentimentality which abounds in many his works. All is life, and tends to encourage daring and healthy exercise. We therefore hail with pleasure the appearance of another book from his hands. He has given us, we had thought, a separate set of hunters for every living beast; but we see the Giraffe was overlooked, and with this long-necked game we are for the first time made acquainted by the pleasant volume now before us. We bespeak for it the popularity of its predecessors.

A Quiet Neighborhood. By George Macdonald. New York: Harper & Bro.; Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

In a very quiet neighborhood must have been the life of the writer cast. The story is a quiet one. All the people are quiet people; the very animals throughout the tale are quiet animals; yet, with all this silence and peace, the story is not insipid. It is interesting, and although without great dramatic power, is none the less of sufficient plot to keep the interest of the reader alive, and repay a perusal of the work. We never came across any of Macdonald's works before, although a list is placed on the title page, but we judge he is some improvement on the placidity of Trollope, without, however, the power of description which the latter possesses. "A Quiet Neighborhood" ends well, and is not destitute of force. It is written in the autobiographic style.

Lizzie Liston of Greyrigg. By E. Lyon Linton. American News Company: New York. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Lizzie Liston is an old maid, at least an unmarried lady of thirty-five, who is beaten and trampled upon, metaphorically, by her family, slighted by her neighbors, as nobody in the world. She is just such a character as Trollope has painted a a score of times. Suddenly a distant relative—how novelists must bless the existence of distant relatives!—dies, and Lizzie is an heiress. With equal rapidity she changes her place in the family and in the social scale. A fine melo-dramatic effect is produced, culminating in a trial, and terminating in the accidental drowning of Lizzie. The work is above the medium order, and the character of Lizzie is well drawn, but rather too sharply for truth to nature.

Millicent Leigh is the title of a pleasant little child's book issued by J. P. Kelley, in this city. The same publisher has of late added largely to the list of children's literature, and all he publishes is pure and interesting. His works are all well fitted for Sunday School libraries.

New Book by a Philadelphia Poet.—A. Watson Atwood, Esq., of this city, is busily engaged on a work to be published in 1867, entitled "Idyls of the Night." It is written in the popular style of Benjamin F. Taylor's "January and June," which has obtained a world-wide reputation. This will be Mr. Atwood's first work.

GREENE VERSUS BANCROFT.

An Interesting Historical Controversy.

It was expected by not a few that some of the allusions in the last volume of Mr. Bancroft's "History of the United States" to the military career and conduct of General Greene would be the occasion of controversy. This was especially deemed probable in view of the fact that a living representative of General Greene—Professor G. W. Greene—is himself a thorough historical scholar and a writer of ability. Mr. Bancroft's allusions to General Greene were more in the nature of indirect derogations from either his ability or patriotism than direct charges, but unquestionably left on the minds of his readers a decidedly unfavorable impression, which Professor Greene has sought to remove by a pamphlet just published by Ticknor & Fields.

He arrays a large number of proofs in support of the following propositions:—

"1. That the assertion that Greene was despondent in 1776 is not only unfounded, but irreconcilably at variance with the general tone of his letters at that period, and even with those upon which the charge is founded.

"2. That Greene's account of the affair at Kip's Bay contains no "reflection" upon Washington.

"3. That the manner in which the attempt upon Staten Island is related, conveys, by the suppression of an important fact, a false idea of Greene.

"4. That Greene's letter to Washington upon the evacuation of Fort Independence contains no murmur, and no allusion to the 'spirit of his troops,' although Mr. Bancroft, by an unfortunate juxtaposition, conveys the impression that a phrase which actually occurs in a letter to Mifflin forms part of a letter to Washington. Greene expressly declares that he did not believe Fort Independence could be held.

"5. That Greene reported promptly to the Commander-in-Chief every step he took for the reinforcement of Fort Washington. That till the 8th of November, Washington himself believe that post could be held. That the question of evacuation was referred to Greene on the 8th of November, because he was on the spot. That on the 12th, Washington by coming on the spot became the responsible officer. That if the success of the retreat from Long Island can be taken as a test, the troops might have been removed between the evening of the 13th and the morning of the 16th, when the attack began. And that Stedman, an English officer who wrote a history of high authority, expressly blames Washington for not removing them even after the investment began.

"6. That Mr. Bancroft misrepresents Greene by a curious selection of suggestive words, and by changing Greene's own words. Did not *scruple* for did not *hesitate* is an example of the first; any *conceivable* danger for any *great* danger, of the second.

"7. That the charge of easy, sanguine disposition is disproved by Greene's *letters*.

"8. That the charge of neglect of orders is disproved by all the documents.

"9. That Greene, having taken the usual means of guarding his post, could not be blamed for relying upon them. That Mr. Bancroft's account of the fall of Fort Lee is contradicted by Washington, Greene, Paine, and Gordon; and in language so precise and distinct as to make it a matter of wonder from whence he could have drawn it.

"10. That at Trenton and Princeton Greene was not merely an agent, but a trusted counsellor of Washington.

"11. That in the narrative of the movements after Howe's landing at the head of Elk, Greene is injured by omission, although the principal contemporary historian bears full witness to his services.

"12. That his part in the battle of the Brandywine is almost ignored, although there is abundant and authentic testimony of the extent and importance of it.

"13. That his part of the battle of Germantown is misrepresented, and his great services passed over in silence.

"And lastly, that in relating the fact of Greene's appointment as Quartermaster-General, Mr. Bancroft has suppressed the fact of Greene's great reluctance to accept that office, and his consenting to it only from a sense of duty, and personal attachment to Washington."

"I wrote to General Greene, who had the command on the Jersey shore, directing him to govern himself by circumstances, and to retain or evacuate the post as he should think best."—Washington to President of Congress, November 16, 1776.

CITY ORDINANCES.

An Ordinance

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of City Property for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eighty-two thousand four hundred and two dollars and seventy cents ($82 402 70) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of City Property to pay the expenses of that Department for the year 1868, as follows:—

Item 1. For Salaries of the Commissioner, Clerk, and Messenger, three thousand six hundred dollars ($3600).

Item 2. For Salaries of Superintendents of Independence, Germantown, West Philadelphia, and Spring Garden Halls, and the Janitor of the Grand and Petit Jury Rooms three thousand and fifty dollars ($3050).

Item 3. For Salaries of Superintendents of State House, Bell Ringers, two Janitors of the State House, and two Cleaners of Courts, three thousand six hundred and thirty dollars ($3630)

Item 4. For Salaries of Superintendents Independence, Franklin, Washington, Rittenhouse, Penn, Logan, Jefferson, Norris, and Shackamaxon Squares, Superintendent of Fairmount Park, and City Burial Ground, seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars ($7350)

Item 5. For Salaries of Keepers and Regulators of Public Clocks, five hundred dollars ($600).

Item 6. For Salaries of Police Cleaners and all other expenses incurred in keeping the public halls clean, five hundred and fifty do lars ($550).

Item 7. For Office Expenses, Stationery, and Incidentals, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 8. For Further Improvement of Fairmount Park, six thousand five hundred dollars ($6500)

Item 9. For Further Improvement of Norris Square, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Item 10. For Further Improvement of Hunting Park, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 11. For Labor and other Expenses incurred at the Public Squares, five thousand dollars ($5000).

Item 12. For Manuring and Sodding, five hundred dollars ($600).

Item 13. For cleaning cesspools, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 14. For repairs and cleaning Court Rooms, Offices, District Attorney's rooms, and Jury rooms, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 15. For repairs to and improvement of property belonging to the city, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 16 For cleaning and repairing public clocks, five hundred dollars ($500)

Item 17. For paving in front of property belonging to the city, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 18 For coal kindling wood, and fuel, three thousand dollars ($3000): Provided that the coal used shall not be screened coal, and shall be bought from shippers or miners only.

Item 19 For rent of officers in Philadelphia Bank, Girard Bank, Law Building, office of the Commissioner of City Property, and building belonging to the American Philosophical Society, fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars ($14,375).

Item 20. For ground rents and interest, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy cents ($8336 70).

Item 21 For expenses for gas for public halls, offices, and squares, including sixteen station houses thirteen thousand four hundred dollars ($13,400).

Item 22. For extra repairs to Spring Garden Hall, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Item 23. For alterations in Grand and Petit Jury rooms required by the Judges of the Courts, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 24. For repairs to West Philadelphia Hall, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 25 For removing snow and ice from pavements in front of State House and from the public square, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 26. For supplying ice to the different Courts and public offices, three hundred and seventy-five dollars ($375).

Item 27. For expenses of preparing plans and descriptions of property belonging to the city of Philadelphia intended to have been sold, as follows: To D. A. Shedaker, one hundred and twenty dollars; Alfred Young, fifteen dollars; Edward D Roberts, eighteen dollars; John F. Wolf, thirty-three dollars—total one hundred and eighty-six dollars ($186).

Item 28. For additional cases and shelving and repairs and painting in the office or the Prothonotary of the District Court, five hundred dollars ($500). *Provided*, That before the Controller shall countersign any warrant drawn by the Commissioner of City Property (except for salaries) the bill shall be approved by the Committee on City Property.

Section 2. For planting trees, the expense thereof to be derived from the fund bequeathed by the late Elliott Cresson, three hundred dollars ($300).

Section 3. Warrants to be drawn by the Commissioner of City Property.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
John Eckstein,
Clerk of Common Council.
Joshua Spering,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 11 t

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

John D. Wells and Wife vs. John B. Whitney.

Vend. Exp., Covenant, June Term 1865. No. 119.

The Auditor appointed to distribute the fund in Court raised by the sale of the following described Real Estate, by virtue of the above writ, to wit:—All that certain lot situate in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia, beginning at northeast corner Passyunk road and Reed street, and extending thence northward along the east side of Passyunk road 43 feet; thence eastward at right angles with said Passyunk road 30 feet 9 inches; thence southward at right angles with said Reed street, and along the west side of a two-feet-wide alley leading into the said Reed street, 18 feet 9½ inches and thence westward along the north side of said Reed street 57 feet to the place of beginning—will meet the parties interested in the said fund at his office, No. 26 South THIRD street on WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

12 2t thswst C. GIBBONS, Auditor.

CITY ORDINANCES.

An Ordinance

To Make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners for the Expenses of the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-five cents ($237,233 25) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the City Commissioners for the expenses of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867), as follows:—

SUPREME COURT.

Item 1. To pay six officers, four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars ($4695).

Item 2. To pay jurors, three thousand dollars ($3000)

Item 3. To pay jurors for the years 1865 and 1866, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

DISTRICT COURT.

Item 4. To pay six officers five thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars ($5634).

Item 5. To pay jurors, ten thousand dollars ($10 000)

Item 6. To pay jurors for the years 1865 and 1866, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

COMMON PLEAS.

Item 7. To pay five officers, four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars ($4695).

Item 8. To pay jurors, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 9. To pay jurors for the years 1865 and 1866, one hundred and seventy five dollars ($175).

Item 10. To pay auditors appointed by the Court to audit the accounts of county officers, two hundred dollars ($200).

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Item 11. To pay seventeen officers, sixteen thousand and forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents ($16 041 25).

Item 12. To pay petit jurors, eight thousand five hundred dollars ($8500).

Item 13. To pay petit jurors for the years 1865 and 1866 five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 14. To pay grand jurors, four thousand dollars ($4000)

Item 15. To pay road jurors, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 16. To pay road jurors for the year 1866, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 17. To pay witness fees, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 18 To pay witness fees for the year 1866, fifty dollars ($50).

Item 19. To pay interpreter to the Court and jurors, nine hundred and thirteen dollars ($913).

Item 20. For meals for jurors, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

Item 21. For expenses attending the arrest of fugitives from justice, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 22. For carriage hire for Grand Jurors, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 23. For fees of District Attorney, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars ($14,500).

Item 24. For fees of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, ten thousand five hundred dollars ($10,500).

Item 25. For fees of Sheriff, six thousand dollars ($6000).

Item 26. For fees of Coroner, and salary of Coroner's Clerk, twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

Item 27. To pay salary of the Clerk of the Board of Jurors, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 28 For compensation of Assistant and Stationery, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 29. For miscellaneous expenses of the several Courts, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 30. To pay Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital for board of persons placed there by order of Court, five thousand five hundred dollars ($5500).

Item 31. To pay Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, for the expenses of prisoners of Philadelphia, seven thousand dollars ($7000).

Item 32 To pay the Managers of the House of Refuge, in equal quarterly payments, thirty thousand ($30,000).

CHARITIES.

Item 33. To the Northern Home for Friendless Children, in equal quarterly payments, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 34. To the Union School and Children's Home, in equal quarterly payments, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 35 To St Vincent's Home, in equal quarterly payments, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 36. To St. John's Orphans' Asylum, in equal quarterly payments, one thousand dollars ($1000)

Item 37. To St. Joseph's Society, for educating and maintaining orphan children in equal quarterly payments, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 38. To the Western Provident Society and Children's Home, in West Philadelphia, in equal quarterly payments, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 38½. To the Jewish Foster Home, in equal quarterly payments, five hundred dollars ($500).

ELECTIONS.

Item 39. To pay officers of the election for the year 1867, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 40. To pay Return Judges, Clerks and Messengers, for the October election of 1867, three hundred and twenty dollars ($320).

Item 41. For ballot-boxes, for the October election of 1867, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 42. For stationary, blanks, and printing required by the officers of election for 1867, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 43. For recording the October election, sixty dollars ($60).

Item 44 For rent of rooms in which elections are held, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 45. For making transcript for election officers, eight hundred and fifty dollars ($850)

Item 46. For distributing the ballot-boxes for the October election, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 47. For advertisement of the Sheriff's Proclamation, for October election, six hundred and fifty dollars ($650).

Item 48 For printing and posting the Sheriff's Proclamation, for October election, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 49 For printing and posting the list of Assessments three thousand five hundred dollars ($3500).

Item 50 For printing and posting the list of Extra Assessments, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 51. For deficiencies in Rent of Rooms for holding Elections and removing ballot-boxes from the Vault for the year 1866, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

MILITIA.

Item 52. For making copy of Militia Enrollment List, at three quarters of a cent per name, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 53 For copying Militia Enrollment Book at one cent per name, seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750).

Item 54. For extra clerk hire in holding Militia Appeals, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 55. For printing, posting, advertising, and express charge of Militia Enrollment, seventy-five dollars ($75).

Item 56. For blanks, books, and stationery, incident to making the Militia Enrollment, two hundred dollars ($200).

COMMISSIONERS.

Item 57. To pay salaries of Commissioners, six thousand dollars ($6000).

Item 58. To pay salaries of Clerk and Messenger, eighteen hundred dollars ($1800).

Item 59. For postage, advertising, and printing, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 60. For cleaning and office expenses, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 61. For Books and Stationery for the Office of the City Commissioners, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 62 For comparing the Tax Duplicates, Assessors' Books, clerk hire and all matters connected therewith, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 63. For making out, indexing, and comparing the twenty-eight tax duplicates for the year 1867, including the calculations and all matters necessary to complete the same, as follows:—

First Ward, two hundred dollars ($200).

Second Ward, two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225).

Third Ward, one hundred and twenty dollars ($120).

Fourth Ward, one hundred and twenty dollars ($120).

Fifth Ward, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Sixth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).

Seventh Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).

Eighth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).

Ninth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).

Tenth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).

Eleventh Ward, one hundred dollars ($100).

Twelfth Ward, one hundred and ten dollars ($110).

Thirteenth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175.)

Fourteenth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).

Fifteenth Ward, three hundred dollars ($300).

Sixteenth Ward, one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125).

Seventeenth Ward, one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125).

Eighteenth Ward, two hundred dollars ($200).

Nineteenth Ward, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Twentieth Ward, east, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Twentieth Ward, west, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Twenty-first Ward two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225).

Twenty-second Ward, two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225).

Twenty-third Ward, two hundred and seventy-five dollars ($275).

Twenty-fourth Ward, two hundred dollars ($200).

Twenty-fifth Ward, two hundred dollars ($200).

Twenty-sixth Ward two hundred dollars ($200).

Twenty-seventh Ward, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 64. For books and stationery incident to making out and completing twenty-eight tax duplicates, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 65 To pay E. Baxamer, for additions to maps in the Commissioners' Office, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150): Provided that the Assessors' plotters, books of assessments, and tax duplicates shall be made in the form directed by the Board of Revision of Taxes

ASSESSORS.

Item 66. To pay salaries of sixty-four Assessors for making the annual and extra assessment, the necessary division books, street list, militia enrolment, and other duties connected with making the assessment for the year 1867, thirty-five thousand two hundred dollars ($35 200).

Item 67. For books, stationery, and printing blanks for the use of the Assessors in making the annual and extra assessments, and rebinding the Assessors' books for the year 1867, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

Item 68 For indexing Assessors' books at not exceeding five cents per page, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars ($1550)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Item 69 To pay Constables for making returns of unlicensed houses for the year 1866, fifty dollars ($50).

Item 70. To pay Constables for making returns of unlicensed houses, fifty dollars ($50).

Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on Items 23, 24, 25, and 26, unless the charges contained in the bill charged to said items shall be accompanied by the certificates of the City Solicitor that the same are no greater than those allowed by law.

And provided further, That the City Commissioners shall prepare, under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, suitable specifications for all the supplies for printing blank books, binding, and stationery contemplated by this ordinance; and the said Commissioners shall advertise in the month of January in three daily newspapers, and three times in each, for proposals for furnishing said supplies for the year 1867, in conformity with said specifications; said proposals to be opened by the City Commissioners in the presence of the Committee on Finance, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

And provided further, That no orders for supplies shall be given in anticipation of the wants of the Department, but shall be ordered only from time to time as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions from said regular business of the Department. And warrants shall be drawn for the said appropriations by the City Commissioners in conformity with existing ordinances

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
Abraham Stewart,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
Joshua Spering,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 11 1t

An Ordinance

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventeen cents ($33,639 17) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings for expenses of said department for the year 1867, as follows:—

Item 1. For salaries of Commissioner and Clerk, twenty-one hundred dollars ($2100).

Item 2. For salaries of Clerks of Markets, six thousand one hundred and forty dollars ($6140).

And it shall be the duty of the Controller, before he shall countersign any warrant drawn on this item to administer an oath or affirmation to each clerk that he has delivered to the Guardians of the Poor all butter and other articles forfeited under existing laws.

Item 3. For printing, blank books, stationery, advertising, scales, weights, and regulating the same, making flies, cleaning office, and posting bills, seven hundred and twenty dollars (720).

Item 4 For repairs to market houses, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 5. For cleansing decks, four thousand five hundred dollars ($4500).

Item 6. For repairs to wharves and landings, thirty five hundred dollars ($3500)

Item 7. For repairing wharves, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 8. For ground rents, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventeen cents ($279 17).

Item 9. For fees of Auctioneer, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 10 For cleansing markets, three thousand seven hundred dollars ($3700.)

Item 11. For rent of office, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 12. For the erection of additional market houses (under the supervision of the Committee on Markets) on Girard avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, for the exclusive use of farmers, the rents of the same to be arranged by Committee on Markets, in conjunction with the Commissioner, the sum of ($6000). Provided, That the Commissioner of Markets shall advertise for proposals and award the contract to the lowest bidder.

And the warrants shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets.

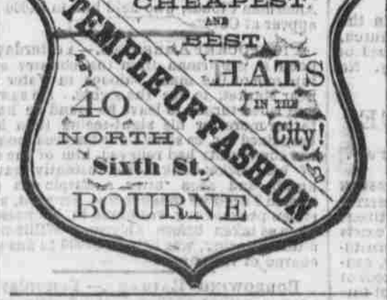
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
John Eckstein,
Clerk of Common Council.
Joshua Spering,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 11 1t



1867. DIARIES. 1867.

50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties. Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis.

A large stock of English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand and made to order.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Blank Books,
Stationers, Engravers, and Printers,
6 26 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
2 9m] No. 916 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents in all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Policies for 5, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents per $100 insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week: Risques to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Rowls, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew McCulley, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
G. G. Francisous, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas E. Peterson, No. 2036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 23 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,842 13
Premiums	1,162,009 83
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $810,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles P. Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 9 12

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 10 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3 MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a mature age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Insurance. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser. 7 27 5

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, the Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited period, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming	J. R. McHenry
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX Secretary. 6 18

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